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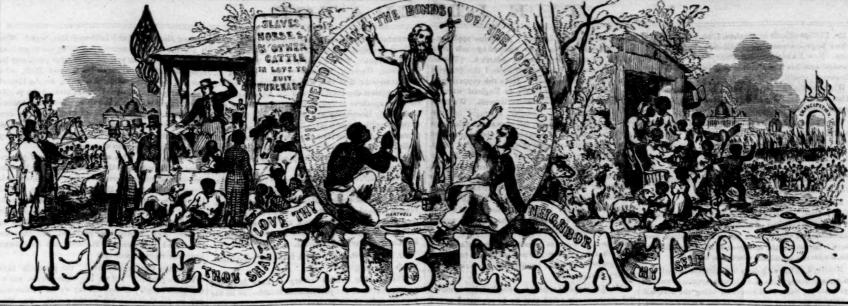
21 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN as, if payment is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters

plaining to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be greated, (rost rain,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three st five cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents fire at two cents per time; and half yearly advertiseinserted on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennia. Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are erised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial E The minute, bu are not responsible for any debts of the must, rit: - WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED. MOST, VII. - HAND WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIV. NO. 23.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsidant, of the United States, but the Commandes of the Anny, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. .. . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, ervil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers

of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in eveny way in which it can be interpreted

with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w., power; and when your country is actually in war, whether

it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cory on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-

conding to the Laws or wan ; and by the laws of war,

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emaneipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1739.

The Liberator.

YES E CADY STANTON TO MRS. DALL

New YORK, May 7, 1864. My DEAR FRIEND-I regret that any misappre My DEAR PRIME.

bension, on your part, of the nature and purposes of the "Woman's National League," should have caused the confusion your letter manifests.

In your invidious insinuation of a concealed pur pore, you reveal your man of straw, alone vulnerable your attack.

The Call for the Convention was legitimately open for a public reply ; but the League is in no way respon file for my private letters. Your paradoxical letter of fragmentary thoughts, thrown together without egic or arrangement, I have pondered as I would a Chinese puzzle; and after adjusting and readjusting in conflicting assertions, the following propositions

let You deny woman's political rights; she may interest herself in national questions," but she may

M. Her sphere is morals; she may not descend into vulgar politics.

3d. She is ignorant of the science of governmentshally incompetent to judge of the political fitness of a tried man for the Presidency, while, with the accuraey of a thermometer, she measures a man's moral dittude the moment he enters her presence. 4th. She must not enter the political arena until in

rind; "an unauthorized interference never produces any good results." 5th. Our Presidents are made by the direct flat o Heaven; not like Moses, to lead the people, but like e golden calf of the Israelites, to be adored and

home on our shoulders, wherever the popular tide 6. You say Mr. Garrison's stand-point for the last hirty years has not been the best one for sound po

itical judgment of men and measures. Now, on all these points I take issue with you, and gially embrace this opportunity to reassert rights I

had supposed settled, long ago, in all advance minds. 1. I believe the best interests of the nation demand the united equal power and influence of man and wome, in politics, religion and social life; and wo man will never "interest" herself in national ques tions until she feels she has a right to be heard. Ex perience and reason alike prove that the right to die ate, in all the practical affairs of life, belongs not to then only who are crowned with the glory of man-2 For the moral position of the "Woman's Na

tional League," I refer you to our report and resolution, is which you will find that we, so far from decending into an electioneering caucus or political ca lal, by the enunciation of principles, have lifted polifice into the sphere of morals and religion. Our League, formed one year ago, pledging its members the nation into the idea of a true republic, is the first and only organization of women for the declared purpose of influencing politics. In petitioning Con gree for an act of emancipation, we began with the a, b, c, of human rights, and have thus made ourselves spower for freedom with the people and their repre-

We differ from you in that, as we near the point of construction, we see "reason for renewed effort the coming Presidential campaign." However hithful you may have been in the past, we, with the has of Northern women, must mourn our want of igliance-must plead guilty to the charge, that we lave not guarded the tree of liberty with the care indexmestness they of the South have shown for the peculiar institution." Because a careful house the has always guarded against fire and sparks and tailes, is certainly no reason why she should "not mend's special reveille " when her house is in flames. a The great difficulties in the exercise of civil pow m, "not yet surmounted by man even after years of eperience," should, you say, "make woman pause bine assuming responsibilities God has not confer M." To my mind these difficulties are not tracea he in the intricacy of the problem of government, for Julies is a simple thing, but to the blindness of man a not seeing that freedom and equality are the corner times of all just and stable governments. Pertiance, with woman's help, he might more easily have unrolled the tangled skein that has so sorely

represed him unaided and alone. As to woman's ignorance of the science of govern ied, we Americans are proverbial for our knowlthe of politics and its machinery. When the wife of old John Adams rebuked him for the fatal com-Punises with slavery made in the Constitutional Conbutine, did she not show the higher statesmanship In the exciting campaign of "Tippecanoe and Ty it be," who so firmly and eloquently kept up the standard of treedom-who so thoroughly understoo the nomentous issues of that hour, as did Abby Kel-Foster - a name I ever speak with reverence hart not women for the last twenty years taught our resistors higher laws of justice, and compelled the to clean their books of many barbarous statutes ! That han did more than Anna Dickinson to save te election in Connecticut and Pennsylvania? The be vord yet spoken on the vexed question of rehalien is by a Connecticut woman, in the Independet of May 5.

la donning woman to modest silence, then com gher to arraign her rulers before the judgment by of the people by "moral rebukes," "the stern and and deliver," your logic is like that of a fond baller who bade her son " never go near the water il le lad learned to swim"; and your cruelty is only by the rude men in Titus Andronicus, out out the tongue and cut off the hands of the hold daughter, then hade her "go call for water, and

h julging of our public men, I am at a loss to her by what plummet you sound their moral byta. You praise President Lincoln, who holds and praise President Lincoln, with its wholeelections and concubinage, and denies the the of suffrage to free black citizens, while you tange to free black citizens, whose policy is free-to-the recognition of the manhood of the slave

is not a question merely of what shall we do with four millions of Africans, but what are the rights of man. President Lincoln's proclamations are a dead letter, unless backed up by the immortal declaration, "All men are created equal," and our revolution to no pur- spite of the customary easterly storm. pose, unless in the reconstruction we realize that sublime utterance of the Fathers.

4. What progress should we have made in government if men had always waited for an invitation to take their rights and privileges? Would there have been a House of Commons in the English Parliament if the people had waited for the Lords to inaugurate the movement? Would our revolutionary Fathers ever have founded a republic, and repudiated the monarch and his throne, had they waited for the permission of George III. ? Did Massachusetts or New York propose to give their women their rights of property, children and wages, before we ourselves made the demand ! "No, no, an aristocracy never seeks to share

its privileges." 5. " If, through the uncertainties of politicians and the quarrels of demagogues, God led Abraham Lincoln to the executive chair" to clog the wheels of civilization, a dead weight on the people for education at the very moment they needed a pillar of light to go before them in the wilderness, who should say that Pierce and Buchanan were not given for the same purpose; and thus involve God in the absurdity of changing his politics once in four years, and dividing the heavenly hosts into Republicans and Democrats? To my mind, thus to bring God and the angels down into the "muddy pool of politics" would be far worse than for the daughters of the Pilgrims, "unauthorized," even to share all the dangers and difficulties of this earthly sphere.

The day has passed for making Providence the scape-goat for all our ignorance and folly. Our duty is to study the immutable principles of right, and bring ourselves and the nation into tune with them. We do not propose to leave the next Presidency to chance, or guess, or wire-pullers, under the very shadow of executive patronage, but that the people, in mass convention, shall decide, for themselves, whom they will have of the men already tried. We do not want "an unknown man, pledged to nobody and nothing. Neither do we want one pledged to slavery, as President Lincoln has ever been. Had I been asked who should be President in '61, I should have said, William H. Seward. Gen. Fremont was not thought of in that campaign, though a candidate in '56. The emergencies of the war have placed Generals Butler and Fremont before the nation, admired for their military genius, their statesmanship, their executive ability, and their broad views of human rights. If Gen. Butler should be chosen for our next President, your po-

often see the results more clearly than those who play. In the conventions of politicians, in the speeches of acknowledged statesmen, either in our day or the past, where do you find deeper, broader, higher principles of policy and government than have been uniformly enunciated in our Anti-Slavery conventions? For the last thirty years, they have been the nation's school, where new measures have been candidly and severely criticised, and where our most liberal Christians, clearest logicians, earnest orators, and wisest statesmen, have taken their best lessons for the practical work of life. Who can say that Wendell Phillips, the advance man of this hour, would not be a safer pilot at the helm of government than Thurlow Weed, the American Talleyrand, and skilled as he is in all the arts of diplomacy and management?

Yours, sincerely, E. CADY STANTON.

SLAVERY NOT YET DEAD.

APRIL 16, 1864.

cally, was far, very far from being dead morally. Wit. ness the slang of the Copperhead press, and speeches, cause of the war, and threatens to divide the Union. handed sin against God and humanity. And it appears to me there is yet a great work for Abolitionists

May 26 .- You will see, by the date, that the above tional re-union, I felt stirred to say one word more. the abolition of slavery.

HARPER'S MONTHLY. Harper is on hand, with a rich table of contents. It opens with a chapter on the selves to a condition of admission to any place, should Cooley trade, with illustrations. Likewise the "Heir be faithfully and steadily held out to the colored per of Raymond Hill," "Three Wives," "Your Humble ple of the land.

Servant," "Our Mutual Friend." The "Small S. S. Foster regretted the limitation of the twent House at Arlington is concluded. A capital numminutes rule. This he regarded as the most import

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention asset bled on Thursday morning, May 26th, in the Meionaon the smaller hall of the Tremont Temple, which wa densely filled at the time of opening the meeting, in

The meeting was called to order by Samuel May, Jr On motion of Mr. Draper, of Milford, a comm of five was appointed by the chair, to report a list of

officers for the Convention, as follows: E. D. Draper, of Miltord; Benj. Snow, Jr., of Fitchburg ; Joseph Merrill, of Danvers ; Parker Pillsbury, of Concord; Elbridge Sprague, of Abington.

Mr. May expressed his regret at the very limite pace of the hall; the largest, however, that could be obtained for to-day's meeting.

The Committee on Nominations reported the follow

For President :

EDMUND QUINCY, of Massachusetts. Vice Presidents : BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth, Mass.; JOHN T. SARGENT, Boston, "MRS. ANNA T. DRAPER, Milford, " Asa FAIRBANKS, Rhode Island; CLARK GREENMAN, Connecticut;

JAMES HUTCHINSON, JR., Vermont;

JEHIEL CLAPLIN, New Hampshire.

ing as the organization of the Convention :-

Secretaries : CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Boston, Mass.; AARON M. POWELL, Ghent, N. Y.

Finance Committee. Elbridge Sprague, Eben. D. Draper, Joshua T. Everett. Joseph Merrill, This list of officers was chosen by the Convention

d Mr. Quincy took the chair. SAMUEL MAY, JR., made a few introductory rearks, respecting the Anti Slavery associations which unite in this Convention, and the agencies employed in their work, and urging an active continuance in the ors appropriate to the cause.

In concluding his statement, Mr. May said, in form er years there was only one New England Anti-Slavery Convention held here during anniversary week. That need not say, was the Convention of the old Abolitionists. All the other great meetings of the week, of all the various sects, orthodox or heretic, alike disowned this great cause of justice, humanity, and freedom,-passing it by in haughty silence and indifference, or fulminating charges of infidelity and treason against it. But now, sir, we are only one of several New England Anti-Slavery Conventions held in this city this week. Nearly every meeting of any considerable numbers or interest, held this week, rejoices to declare itself in favor of the oppressed slave, and of ings of to-day and to-morrow as only the closing ones tition of a game, calmly watch the moves and chances, of one long New England Anti-Slavery Convention, extending through the week, and be thereby refreshed for further service, until slavery is entirely dead and

buried. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON wished to speak very briefly. He had feared that, in such unpropitious weather, the meeting would be thin this me The numbers assembled show how active, and vital, and increasing is the interest felt in the cause here represented. Mr. Garrison proposed that, in view of the mbers probably desirous to speak, the time of speakers at the day sessions be limited to twenty minutes. A vote to that effect was passed. The President announcing that addresses to the

neeting were then in order,—
GEORGE THOMPSON was called for by many voice

In a few words, Mr. T. excused himself from speaking this morning, on the ground of indisposition, which had already obliged him to decline an invitation to the public breakfast of the Tract Society.

Mr. W. R. COLE said he came from the State Iowa, whose soldiers took the field for the purpose of liberating the slave, and whose people would sustain the Government as long as it labored for the slave, and SIR:-At the time of the Decade meeting, much no longer. He wished to say a practical word in fawas said about slavery being dead, and therefore the vor of his brother, the negro. The freedmen find great Anti-Slavery Societies might disband, &c. It struck difficulty in obtaining employment in their new po me then that slavery, though partially dead practi- tion, and those who had wished their release from sla very should now make vigorous efforts to give them needful aid in gaining an honest living. Instances in and out of Congress—the slurring of George Thomp.
son, &c. Many are opposed to slavery because it is the brutal prejudice still continuing against him, were mentioned. He some what suspected the Anti-Slavery and for other like causes; not because it is a high. professions of those who did not allow their colored laborers to eat with them at their tables.

Rev. DAVID THURSTON of Maine, (the first signe to do, so as not to have it to do over again. The churches are not yet half awake. Surely, the moral delphia, in 1833,) next addressed the meeting. He had aspects of the cause belong to them to present and enforce, while the politicians are pressing its political before that Declaration was written; and in looking aspects. One and all should be up and doing, while over those discourses recently, he had found the state the people have a mind to work," and while they ment that slavery, if not put away, would assuredly

involve us in strife and war.

He wished to repeat the testimony which he had was written some little time ago. On reading the speeches at the meetings in New York, both of the of caste, still so prevalent in this land. The eradication Anti-Slavery Society, and also those of the Congrega- of this, he believed, would be even more difficult that

It was observed by one speaker that the Lord was edu- Mrs. C. H. Dall did not expect to speak; but cating the people by this terrible war up to anti-sla- woman's word may be timely. The customs of society rery truths, or to that effect. And what an education are to be kept in mind, to some extent; and she ob we need, in order to have peace, and the Union as it jected to any rule being laid down for the social treat hould be; not as it was! Oh no, no!

To-day is the meeting of the New England Antipeople. Colored people should neither be called into Slavery Convention. Ah, how it would rejoice my our social and domestic circles, nor excluded from Heart to be with you, and hear the speeches.

If you can make any good use of these lines, well; them, on any different principle or rule from those which governed us in our treatment of white persons which governed us in our treatment of white persons. in like situations and circumstances. She ill her remarks in an interesting manner. She urged

ber. A capital number. For sale by A. Wil-liams & Co.

Remember, in the black man we are settling the fun-TION.

**Bould not end till the black is the political equal of the white. What then is our present duty! We beal abolition. Everything opposed to it must be removed, be it church, party, or government. We found the church against the slave, and we were compelled to leave the church. We found the government false to the slave, and had to separate ourselves from it. We have, for twenty years, warned our fellow-countrymen to vote for no one not unqualifiedly committed to ty authorized him, from the moment, he saw it would the principles of immediate emancipation and full instice. We were asked by Mr. Sumner and other good The rebellion might perhaps be subdued, without men to vote for the best of two parties, but we could touching Richmond; without infringing on the liber not vote for the least of two compromisers. Did we then teach correctly? If not, we should acknowledge our error; if we did, we should adhere. He believed he sees the advantage of it. But he touches slavery the first duty to push the present administration to a higher level—next, to prepare to have it succeeded by he crushes habeas corpus. He imprisons individuals a better. He was opposed to re-instating Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln confessedly has no sympathy with our

But he touches alayery only cause. He has freed no slave save by necessity. Mr. F. commented upon the Hodges letter. Mr. Lincoln had returned ten slaves where any of his predecessors-

Van Buren or Buchanan-had returned one. Mr. May made some remarks on the advantage and necessity of a limitary rule for speakers; and of the

Mr. Garrison vindicated the rule as expedient for the day-sessions. He did not rise to reply to Mr. Fos- it before ? ter's speech, but was moved to speak of the immense prevalent sentiments existing in 1833, when he first the Kentucky interest. met him in the Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia, and at the present moment. He declared him-self now, as heretofore, a man of peace, a non-resistant. In spite of the war, we have never had so much of peace in this country as now; never so much wealth; never so much unity: never so little national debt:

because we have never had so much liberty. Slavery knew that its fate was sealed when Abraham Lincoln was chosen. Every rebel detests him. Every pro-slavery man reviles him. There is then no doubt in my mind where my sympathics shall go in this matter. As to the President doing nothing for the negro as the negro, I submit that he must be judged by the circumstances and necessities of his position. He is chosen according to the Constitution, and under the limits of the Constitution. This contest does mean-Liberty on one hand and Slavery on the other, and we should recognize that fact, without demanding too much of the individual combatants or leaders.

C. C. BURLEIGH agreed that the nation was never ler should be chosen for our next President, your position would be a very painful one; for four long years you would not be able to write or speak the name of the executive of the nation; but under such Providence, perhaps you might "patiently learn the Providence, perhaps you might "patiently learn the who, in this great and holy work, ever has been with who, in this great and holy work, ever has been with have been returned, under the administration of Mr. to do all for slavery that the usual interpretation of the Constitution required. He issued the Prociamation of That is my objection to him. The American nation. Emancipation, and sent a provisional Governor to Ten. never stood in such peril as it does to day. Mr. Linnessee and thereby confessed the old Constitution to be abrogated. But he had held back from his anti-slavery opportunities. He had not done his duty. He (Mr. I said to the President, a year ago, -The man who B.) did not want, in an emergency like the present, a will execute the Proclamation should be our next Prespilot who would, to use his own word, allow the ship ident. For want either of clear insight or good meanticians are honest. He may be most available; I leave oughly carried out. But this is the very point most that for politicians to determine; if it be true, I am sorry it is so.

Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER said-We hear about Abraham Lincoln's going to the extent of his Constitutional obligations to put down slavery. But it may fairly be asked-Has he gone to the extent of his Constitutional obligations to put down the rebellion? Seeing clearly that interference with slavery was the strongest instrument to oppose to the rebellion, he has Banks was a failure. Now, sixteen months after, he used as little of that agency as possible. He preferred to shed the blood of loyal white men, rather than to The Preside free the slaves of the Border States. Let us never talk, on the Anti-Slavery platform; of the duty of it done. judging men by their position, rather than by the claims of principle and righteousness.

HENRY C. WRIGHT read passages of Abraham Linin's writings in his defence against charges that have been made here against him. Several of the expressions read called forth applause from the audience. He also read an extract of the proclamation of Jan

1, 1863, declaring free the slaves in the rebel States and promising the protection of the government to Judge him, said Mr. W., by his words and acts

criticise as you may deem necessary; remember he was bound to go by his own judgment, not Mr. Garrison's, or Mr. Phillips's, or Mr. Foster's, or mine. He could not, as President, emancipate a single slave on the ground of justice. He was elected to preserve the nation, not primarily to abolish slavery; and he must respect the oath he had taken. WENDELL PHILLIPS said he had a resolution to read,

Resolved, That we have read with unfeigned surprise in the editorial columns of the Anti-Slavery Standard of May 21st the following:-" We presume that almost all of those who have for the last twenty years stood out from political action will feel that they can use it at this juncture without covenanting with Death and agreeing with Hell"; and remembering that no member of the American Society has, as such, ever abstained from any kind of political action ex- |. S. Max, Jr. said that, since that remark of Mr. Dur reason abstained from voting can consistently do so. slavery and slave hunting Presidents, whose praying

slavery wrong. Yet, as a member of Congress, he added a pro-slavery clause to the bill offered by Mason of Virginia, for the rendition of fugitive slaves. I that, that man is Mr. Phillips. make these two points :--

into peril. He touched slavery only when it was indispensably

ecessary, and when he had exhausted every other

These are exactly the reasons why I oppose his re

The rebellion broke out in 1861. Military necessi be an efficient weapon in the war, to attack slavery ty of the press; without interfering with commerce He assails all those points and many others, as soon as only when everything else has failed. In thirty days,

But he touches slavery only after trying every oth er possible resource. It was obvious that an assault on slavery was the readiest, the most thorough, the most deadly weapon against slavery. Slavery had heretofore been only a tolerated nuisance. Lincoln has regarded and treated it as sacred.

Congress passed a law that negroes shall be employfact, that Mr. Foster himself had proposed and advo- ed as soldiers. Obviously, since the contrary is not cated such on a recent occasion.

Mr. Pillsbury made objections to the limitation,

Lincoln does not see it. Only after nine months' deand protested against favoritism in the allowance of lay, involving great suffering to the families of those soldiers, does he ask the Attorney General's opinion of the meaning of that statute. Why did he not ask

He refuses the suffrage to the colored men of Louisi contrast (brought to his mind by the appearance of his venerable friend, Rev. Mr. Thurston) between the It would offend Gov. Bramlette. It would injure

MR. GARRISON said he could best refute Mr. Phillips's speech by quoting his own eulogistic words of Mr. Lincoln. How can he reconcile these? Mr. Garrison proceeded to read and comment upon a recent speech of Mr. Phillips.

We ought to remember the condition of the country when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. The large Democratic minority threatened, and manifold dangers beset him on every hand. He has been in the midst of great opposition, as if upon a volcano. If any man ever deserved sympathy, it is Mr. Lincoln. I think that Mr. Lincoln ought not, in his Proclamation, to have exempted slavery anywhere; but he went as far as he thought the Constitution would justify him in going. Now, all of slavery should be included. I have signed petitions for the abolition of all slavery, for there is now the Constitutional power to do it. The covenant with slavery is annulled. I am not here to justify all Mr. Lincoln's acts; far from it. I could criticise him freely; I have done so. But now is not the time for the usual Presidential electioneer ing. One who has given us such a series of anti slavery measures as Mr. Lincoln has, is, on the whole, well deserving to continue in office for another term.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said-Mr. Garrison acknowl Lincoln, than under any previous one; the opportunity and occasion have been greater. He had been ready

(Mr. Garrison—I meant, not as clear-sighted as I am! (Laughter.) But he must see with his own eyes.) coln is honest as I have said, Kentucky honest; but we need a man who both means well and sees well. State to "drift." He was honest, but only as poli. ing, the policy of that document has not been thor vital to our success.

The President wants abolition, in a certain but he is not willing to use the means for it. Why does he keep Blair in the possession of such

power and patronage, all given to the support of sla-Three years of the Administration have given u the means of judging it. The President told me that

The President steadily refrains from doing anti-sla very work; and the reason is, because he doesn't want

Mr. Lincoln is honest, after a certain sort. But in his later career, Thurlow Weed has shaken in his eyes the glittering bauble of the next Presidency.

looks to the conservative part of the nation for his election. He interferes with slavery, even now, just as little as he possibly can.

The letter which Mr. Wright has read is one of the

most mournful ever written. It says to the negro, you owe me no gratitude. I have done nothing intending your interest. I have acted only on military necessity The only sound basis for the reconstruction of this nation is black citizenship. Mr. Lincoln resists and opposes it. To do this work, I want a Butler and a

I will be bolder than Mr. Garrison. In this hou we ought to and we may prejudge the future. Mr. LANCET said he had fought for \$11 per month

having been with the First Massachusetts regiment from the beginning of the war. Would Mr. Phillips do as much? He spoke in defence of Mr. Lincoln he didn't vote for Mr. Lincoln, having been doubtful of him on anti-slavery grounds, but confident fully in him now. As was said in Tremont Temple, the other evening, by a young chaplain of the Christian Commission, when Boston's peerless orator goes down upon his knees to ask counsel of God, as President Line habitually does, then may the former properly criticise the latter.

cept voting, and that only because of the pro-slavery yea had been repeated in this Convention, he desired character of the United States Constitution, we are to say, for himself, that he regarded it as a piece of imutterly ignorant how, that Constitution remaining to this day unchanged, any member who has for that He then proceeded to say—

I wish now to take as a text for a moment the openbeen cantingly paraded, as an offset for their acts Bible-reading and Sabbath-keeping habits had always ng sentence of the letter of Abraham Lincoln rend servility to slavery. And what right had Mr. Duryes y Mr. Wright.

He says he never knew what it was not to think Phillips lived and labored without God in his great

AFTERNOON. Mr. Sargent, one of the Vice Presi dents, called the meeting to order, and introduced to

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. Mr. Brown boned the interest manifested in Presidential candidates would not prevent continued action for our peculiar work, the abolition of slavery. The old work of bringing the right and wrong of slavery before the hearts and conciences of men needs to be done now as much as ever. He was pleased with the remarks of Mrs. Dall in the morning. The blacks ask only their liberty, and the opportunity of acting and working for themselves. This was all that he and his brethren asked of the people of this nation. He spoke of the much that remains to be done in the Southern country, where the blacks have nothing more than the little that the Proclamation has done for them: their chains have been removed, it is true, but there is no recognition of their rights, and no fair chance for them to gain their own subsistence. Wherever such is given them, they will be able to take care of themselves. And the part of this Society is to plead their cause until they

gain this opportunity.

We have heard much debate respecting Mr. Lincoln. I enter but little into it. The colored people of the country rejoice in what Mr. Lincoln has done for them, but they all wish that Gen. Fremont had been in his place. And Gen. Butler (having larger opportunity) has done far more than Fremont. He treated black men just as he treated other men, and that is what black men want. They want justice. And those who are disposed to do justice to all are the best persons to manage the present affairs of this country.

PARKER PILLSBURY introduced the following reso-

[By some mistake of the Secretaries, the resolutions of Mr. Pillsbury have not been handed to us, and, therefore, we are unable to print them in this connec tion.]-Ed. Lib.

Rev. Mr. Calthrop, of England, had taken deep interest in the debate of the morning. As a comparison of views, it was good. If a prelude to a division of the Anti-Slavery forces of the country, he must say, God forbid! We know the friendship between Wendell Phillips and Mr. Garrison will not be broken: may the anti-slavery movement not be broken by them ! people now are inquiring of the great anti-slaver y idea. We should be ready to suggest practical measures, that the inquiring nation may be saved. He thought that two errors had been committed by Abolitionists at the outset. The first, that they had too much committed themselves to non-resistance. All begin to see that some wars are righteous methods in God's Providence. John Brown opened many eyes. He would encourage every man to go and strike a blow against oppression by the bayonet. The second error was uniting abolition and disunion.

Acknowledgment of these errors should be made. Let us see to it that there be no scatteration policy among the friends of freedom. Let them speak freely, but not separate; like the noble Gen. Rice, when dying,

The Finance Committee were instructed to take col-lections of contributions for the expenses of the Con-

Rev. SAMUEL MAY, JR. suggested the need of attention to the Financial question, and gave notice that the Financial Committee would now pass round to receive the contributions of the andience

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH said-Our friend from England, the last speaker, has told us of two mistakes made (as he thinks) by the Abolitionists. On the other hand, they have taken two most important precautions for the success of their enterprise. First, though not taking the specific ground of Non-Resistance, they determined, in laboring for the slave, to use only moral means, and decline the use of physical force. Next, they chose to show a practical consistency with their view of the pro-slavery character of the Constitution and refused to employ political servants to act under the vicious provisions of that Constitution; that is to say, they refused to vote for Government officers. In these two particulars they showed their belief in and

their reliance on sound principle.

Rev. Edwin Thompson thought Abolitionists did well to accept principles; but Mr. Calthrop was mistaken in thinking that any considerable number of Abolitionists had ever been non-resistants.

God had raised up witnesses to appeal to slaveholders for their conversion. There had been continual differences and free discussion. We could listen to dif-ferences without being disturbed. The work would go on. Abolitionists did not have it all to do, though having a leading responsibility. John A. Andrew, Charles Sumner, Joshua R. Gidding, J. Q. Adams, were helpers. The power of God is in the cause; but we are not yet a repentant people. We have it terfered with slavery only as a "military necessity." We need to contribute largely to continue the moral agitation of the question. All men should be free and as brethren. God has made of one blood all nations of men. Garrison's name will live-those who mobbed him will be forgotten. Let us go forward in our work till there shall be no slave left in his chains.

Rev. JEHIEL CLAPLIN said-We don't ask on the Anti-Slavery platform what a man's religious or political belief is, but whether he is an Abolitionist. Our friend from England mistook in saying that the Abolitionists generally were non-resistants. One of the glories of the Anti-Slavery platform is that it tolerates all manner of opinions. We all think pariously upon all subjects, except Abolition. He himself preferred to consider the moral rather than the political aspects of the subject, and he thought that those aspects were

needed by the community still.

MR. Moore, of Lynn, thought with a previous speaker that the Abolitionists had made a mistake in advocating disunion. No possible benefit could come from disunion. He believed in fidelity to moral prin ciple. He did not believe in isolation. He would go into the world, and combat its evils. If he could not get all he desired, he would get all he could. Aboli tionists ought to go to the ballot-box. This Govern ment, bad as it was, was the best hope of the world. We must go forward, and try to roll back the dark wave of slavery.

HENRY C. WRIGHT said-I have held one, and only one position on the subject of slavery, namely, that it is a self-evident wrong, and the right of all men to liberty is a self-evident right. If the Bible, or the

I believe that the negro is the only name given un der heaven whereby this nation can be saved. It cannot succeed, it cannot prosper, still less lead other nations to freedom, until it does justice to the negro. This nation tried to carry on this war and suppress the rebellion without the negro. They were failing, sinking, and they cried to the negro, " Save us, or we perish!" The black men of the country magnanimously answered the call, and are now putting their shoulders to the wheel to save us. No n ble example of Christian forgiveness was ever shown. The negro is working his way to honor and a just

consideration in this nation, and he will succeed, and compel the nation to confess its wrong towards him. Before closing, Mr. Wright wished to call the pub lic attention to the fact that the President had placed the noble Gen. Grant in his present position, and was upholding him there. Grant is unwilling that this contest shall be settled until slavery is utterly destroyed; and Lincoln sustains and maintains him.

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., would point out the error of two speakers who had assumed that the abolitionists had refused to vote in order to promote the abo lition of slavery. This was not their reason. They refused the ballot to preserve their personal honor; they would not swear to do that which they would not, and ought not, in person, or by another, perform. They could not accept political influence in violation of conscience. As dissenters in England were at fected by test oaths, so the abolitionists had been debarred from political action here. But we are happy to believe that our position has been efficient for good results in political affairs.

MR. Lawson said-We all have a right to criticise He had stood by the side of black soldiers in the field, and could frankly testify that they had not been well treated. The annals of this war will show no courage, fortitude, fidelity, superior to that of the colored troops. Even the Tract Society now dares to praise the black man, and to talk about citizenship for him Slavery is dead, though it is yet quivering in Kentucky. Let the black men go on as they have done, and they will yet shame this nation into giving them their rights, and an equal citizenship. Colored children, even now, are singing the John Brown song and the star-spangled banner in the house of nor Wise. The Southern freedmen are now owning as well as working the lands at Hilton Head; and they are to be landholders and citizens all over the They built a school-house at Hilton Head even before any school-master was ready. All these things are most encouraging for the future.

HENRY C. WRIGHT Sked what Mr. Lawson knew of any aid which the President had given to these evements of the colored men.

MR. LAWSON knew nothing upon that subject. He had had the good fortune to be at the front, and to be occupied with the work there; and he thought that some of the soldiers at the front and some of the President's councillors might advantageously have changed positions. The old hunkers and democrate are getting converted by the war. It is the negro soldiers who will emancipate the slaves.

Mr. Lawson could testify that there had been much prayer and religious feeling in the Confederate army Stonewall Jackson's time; now he thought it was exceeded in Gen. Grant's army, and, therefore, he thought, we should be victorious

Adjourned to half-past seven.

THURSDAY EVENING. Mr. QUINCY in the Chair Rev. A. T. Foss, of New Hampshire, said he had been full of hope, both before and since the present rebellion. He thought, with Mr. Garrison, that there was more peace now in this country than ever before. He thought Gen. Grant a better laborer for peace that Secretary Beckwith of the Peace Society. He had undergone severe family losses in the war, but he was ready to lose life itself, if necessary, in the cause of

Whatever differences of opinion exist among us regard to measures, he felt sure we were agreed in principle. He thought also that Mr. Lincoln was disposed to do right. To be sure, Chase, or Fremont, or Butler would do better, but neither of them can be elected. If we must have Mr. Lincoln, let us by all means have the criticisms of Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Foster, and Mrs. Foster, to urge him forward. Mr. Lincoln, after all, does something. The return

of fugitive slaves is practically stopped. soldiers are to have full pay. We are making progress. Great progress has been made in this city. The colored regiments in its streets have shown an immense change. If we are faithful to our trust, this progress will continue until the work of freedom shall

be perfected. To insure the true liberty of white men, we must insure the freedom and the rights of the blacks. Thank God for it. I accept Wendell Phillips's criticism. On the other hand, I accept the favorable view taken by Mr. Garrison of the reëlection of Abraham Lincoln. I will

rather accept him for four years more than run the risk of McClellan, or any Copperhead of that sort. Let us not hesitate about the danger of debt, in rich a country as this. Neither will I find fault for the suppression of the habeas corpus. Let it be suspended as long as the necessity lasts. We will have it back again when we want it. [FOSTER: If you can

get it.] If we can get it? We will have it, whether

When liberty comes, we must all say-Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name, O Lord, be the glory! Abraham Lincoln will deserve no praise for The Republican party will deserve no praise. All

of us have come short of our duty. Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER would remind those who attended our Conventions in former years, that our discussions are very much like those which prevailed then. A choice of candidates! Twenty-four years ago to-day, in Fancuil Hall, the question of how we shall vote was under consideration-many of the Abolitionists were inclined to be Whigs. We took the ground at that Convention, that whoever voted for a Governor candidate, or church, became himself guilty through We took the ground that we would do right ourselves, let the consequences he what they may. Duty is ours-events are God's. "Do right, though the heavens fall." Our business is to preach absolute righteousness; that there is no safety except in absolute justice. Accept no small evils which are sure to prove to be large ones. Are we to give up our old poition? Then we become not an Anti-Slavery Society, but a political party. We had settled this question of

Mr. PHILLIPS followed with a strong speech in opposition to the administration, which we do not attempt even to sketch, for the reason that the substance of it was repeated the next evening at Tremont Temple, and that speech will be given in full

S. S. Fosten did not quite agree with Mr. Phillips. He regarded the Constitution now, even with the pro-slavery interpretation, as giving full control over slavery; therefore Fremont could be voted for. Fremont, as President, would entirely abolish slavery

Mr. Foss replied to Mrs. Foster, that he also wished to be a fanatic as long as he lived. He was not ignorant of the old debates of the Anti-Slavery Society, but there had been a great change within twenty-four years. [Mrs. Foster: Of principle ?] No; principle had not changed, but liberty was in danger, and he believed the election of Lincoln was the better way to in-

Mr. May gave a financial notice, and then the Presi-

H. C. WRIGHT. Mr. Lincoln, like Mr. Phillips believes the Constitution pro-slavery. He has sworn to execute it as he believes it. Why should he not Mr. Phillips objects to Abraham Lincoln. Why 1

Now he presents another candidate, as he has a right

do Now Level World District

His sense of justice had been violated by such treat-

his candidate has better anti-slavery antecedents than tuous applause.] - Who has occasioned the progres What are the anti-slavery antecedents of Fremont?

cept issuing that proclamation? The Convention then adjourned, to meet in the Tre-nont Temple, to-morrow, at 10 A. M.

FRIDAY MORNING. The President, Mr. Quincy, in the chair.

The Resolutions offered at previous ead by the Secretary. Mr. May read the following Resolutions by requ

of Mrs. Dall: also reading, in connexion, a staten of an eminent loyalist of Missouri, rehearsing the cirastances of the present status of the black man there: he moved the reference of the Resolutions to the Business Committee, which was voted :-

Resolved, That with deep thankfulness to God, and n grateful recognition of all human agencies, we coninte the State of Missouri on being the first, not merely of the loyal States, but of the world's nations, voluntarily to emancipate her own slaves, withou

Resolved, That while we gratefully recognize in the Emancipation Ordinance of Missouri the substantial triumph of an anti-slavery principle, we do it only in the confident hope that, by a speedy convention of her people, she will wipe the last mark of the stain from her statute-book.

Mr. Tooner wished to make a general statement in regard to the people called "Spiritualists," that, as body, they are neither pro-slavery nor anti-slavery.

He wished also to explain, that the manifestly pro layery character of the Irishmen in this country not to be attributed to their nationality, but to the illtraining they have received from the Democratic leaders of this country.

Rev. Mr. BILLINGS, formerly Lieut. Colonel of the first South Carolina Regiment of colored men, was next introduced to the Convention.

No subject, he thought, could be fitter for our conideration than the character of the men now in trial

for election to the next Presidency.

There are two kinds of greatness, that of erely, and that of character. The person in question, a man high in position, has told us--" I do not nake events; events make me." It seems to me that this is an unworthy speech for a man holding so much power in his hands, and more able than any man in e nation to shape events at his pleasure.

We have been told of Mr. Lincoln's prayers, as one of the evidences of his fitness for his function. But, getting from them the greatest possible service. judging from his administration, he seems to have prayed more to the Border States than to the Crea tor. (Applause and hisses.) Is Mr. Lincoln great by position, or by character! Birds of a feather flock together. Who are Mr. Lincoln's officers and asso-

Mr. Billings commented upon some persons who had received office from the President, in spite of the disqualifications of gross intemperance and disloyalty in their characters.

Now, as to the pay of colored soldiers. I recruited my men under the promise of the Secretary of War that they should have the regular pay of soldiers. For the first seven months, they did have the regular pay, both privates and non-commissioned officers; fterwards the pay was cut down, and the non-comnissioned officers were paid only as privates.

Mr. Garrison presented the petition, now in cour of circulation by the Women's National League, praying Congress to immediately abolish slavery throughcountry, and that the Constitution may be amended so as forever to prohibit slavery in every part of the country.

Mr. J. C. CLUER asked and received permission to read to the Convention some brief remarks of Mrs. Spence (before a Spiritualist Convention) in favor of

Mr. Bradley, (colored,) of Boston, declared him-self in favor of Old Uncle Abe, (applause,) but yet

I was born a slave. And I lived one until after made certain particular exceptions against him, namely :-his refusal of the suffrage to the colored men of the time had come for me to be free, and I began uisiana-his exception of certain parts of the South pray, and also to act. And I made my escape from the Emancipation Proclamation-his drafting colored men as soldiers, when he would not allow them to be citizens-and his refusal to allow colored think Mr. Lincoln was on our side, and I shall now officers to colored soldiers.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER moved to take up the resolutions offered yesterday, and to take vote upon them at this session

itself to action at any particular session.

delay action till the close of the meeting.

Mr. Foster replied, that thus many of those vote. It was on that very account that he moved for cipated under him than under any other President. action immediately following the debate.

Mrs. FOSTER spoke briefly in favor of the motion. The vote being taken, was declared by the President to be in the negative. The vote being doubted, was repeated, with the ing of the resurrection.

Mrs. FOSTER moved that the vote on these resoluons be taken at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Decided in the affirmative . By request, the resolutions offered by Mr. PILLS-

BURY were then read by the Secretary. Mr. May gave notice of the usual action of the

nancial Committee at this time, requesting donations fearfully divided state of public sentiment and feeling and pledges to the cause for the coming year. He toward the negro race throughout the North, almost also read a letter from a lady, of Plainfield, Conn., enclosing twenty dollars to the Convention.

PARKER PILLSBURY then addressed the audience. Various Anti-Slavery associations, including the Church Anti-Slavery Society and the Emancipation League, have discovered that the moral work of Abolition yet remains to be done. Holding, myself, this idea, and seeing that the Government and the political parties are trusting mainly to operations in the field, I hold it to be our work to push forward the moral revolution in regard to slavery.

The church is right in saying that without repentance there is no remission of sins. The government does not depend upon justice, nor attempt to execute it. The nation is not penitent, nor disposed to reform. We are yet dead in trespasses and sins.

In regard to the President, I think he has well redeemed the promise he made in his inaugural address. He then said he had no objection to the pro-slavery guarantees of the Constitution being made permanen This has been the key to his subsequent course.

He told a delegation of colored men who waited upon him-" You and we are of a different race; and emancipation will not bring you to equality with us." This also is consistent with his conduct and policy ever since.

Mr. GARRISON said-

Why bring up this interview between the colored people and the President now ? My friend Mr. Pillsbury has, of late, nothing but accusation and condemnation for the President. I criticise some acts of Mr. Lincoln, and approve others. We must candidly We must be just, and state things fairly on both sides. (Great applause.) As to the matter of Colonization, Mr. Pillsbury omits to state that Lincoln had sent and brought all the colonists back to this country. .

he said, was full, but his health was inadequate to the full expression of his feelings.

ulations on the progress which our cause has made He had been amused to hear the injustice which had been used by some in speaking of the character and THE LIBERATOR.

o do. Now I want Wendell Phillips to show us that ment of the chief magistrate of America. (Tumni which our cause has made? Have the copperheads have the rebels done it? We in England watche What has he done since the rebellion broke out, ex-cept issuing that proclamation? we knew at first nothing of Mr. Lincoln. I sought informa tion respecting his history, his views and principle I judged him with the eye of an abolition by my own unbiassed sense of right and justice. Thompson here read a passage from one of Mr. La coln's speeches in his debate with Stephen A. Douglas which he said he would rather have been the author of than of all the eloquence of Burke.) Thank God that you have for your President the man who has uttered such words! (Great applause.) New we look af your country, and see a total change. My wonder s, how so much could have been brought about.

Far be it from me to detract from the value of criticism: but its value will be proportioned to its justice.
Your government was a pro-slavery, it is now an antislavery government.

(Mr. Thomeson's time being finished, it was moved mously voted that he be requested to proceed.)

You were formerly trying to make freedom natio al, and slavery sectional. Now freedom is national. Now representatives from negro republics are senf to Washington, and honorably received there. The recognition of Hayti and Liberia were not acts of mili tary necessity. Much complaint has been made of served an important use in the phase of your nation's

Mr. Thompson replied to complaints made against the President in regard to negro citizenship, and oth er matters, and claimed that no cause for desponden cy exists in regard to the work of national renova

There are now nearly ten months remaining of Mi Lincoln's incumbency in office. It you should, in-stead of debating about the next election, turn your ananimous efforts towards the establishment and co firmation of a public sentiment so strongly anti-slavery as to permit his further advance in that direction, your present troubles might be settled before the time

A. M. Powell, of New York, addressed the Cor rention in an argument to show that the colored population of the country had been ignored at first, and subordinated afterwards, to the greatest extent por ble; and that the Administration's intention, judging it by its acts was to leave this portion of the people with the fewest possible rights and immunities, wh Adjourned to quarter before 3.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The President in the Chair.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN was the first speaker He spoke of the importance of reviewing our ground rtaining our exact position, and assuring ourselves of the nature and amount of the work yet before us. Slavery has received a severe, it may be a fatal

blow. Yet the colored man has everything yet to fear. Even when Grant's army shall be successful, we, the colored people, will be yet in danger. The advantages that we have so far received have come a much through Jeff. Davis as through President Li-This war was begun with the purpose of restor ing the nation as it was, and leaving the black man where he was. Now the time has come when you must recognize the black man as on the same footing with the white man. If not, the mission of the war is not ended, and we must have yet more disasters to scourge us into the right way.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS, (formerly coachman of Jeffer

The prayers of Mr. Lincoln have been referred epeatedly. I judge a man not so much by his prayng as by what he does after he prays. I believe that no where in the world is there so much praying as in

Gen. Butler went to New Orleans. Then I thought In the South, all the slaveholders hated Abrahar

Lincoln, and cursed and abused him. That made us take a bright view of his character.

black man is forced into the army with inferio and the refusal of the rights of a citizen, it is plain that the work necessary for that people is not yet finished. Some of the speakers here have painted Mr. Lin-Mr. Garrison stated that the custom had been to the good things he has done. It has been said that coln in very black colors. I shall now notice some of more fugitives have been returned to slavery under Mr. Lincoln than under any other President. But it had heard the debates were not present at the final is fair to observe also that more slaves have been eman-

The difficult time for this country will be when the rebels have been whipped, and the work of reconstruction begins. Then we must take care that slavery is buried so deep as not to rise again even in the morn-

The time having arrived when the question was appointed to be taken upon Mr. Pillsbury's resolutions they were again read by the Secretary.

Mr. Garrison read two resolutions, and moved that they be substituted for those offered by Mr. Pillsbury Resolved, That the progress of the Anti-Slavery ause, since the rebellion broke out,-in view of the verging upon bloody civil war at our own doors,-ha been truly wonderful, and far beyond our most sanguine expectations; that among the signal evidences of this progress are the treaty with Great Britain for the utter suppression of the foreign slave trade—the recognition of the citizenship of all native-born colored inhabitants-the enrolment of tens of thousands free colored and governmentally emancipated slaves as soldiers under the flag, recognized by the decision of Attorney General Bates as entitled to equal compet sation with white soldiers—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia-and, above all, the proclamation of President Lincoln, emancipating forever mor than three millions of the slave population; and, tak ing encouragement from the past, we would respect fully but earnestly urge the President to use his ut most constitutional power to secure equal rights for all under the national flag, without regard to complexional distinctions, and to promptly and effectually discountenance all acts on the part of his subordinates violative of those rights.

Resolved, That with equal earnestness we call upor Congress, before its adjournment, to give heed to the imerous petitions of the people to pass a law abolishing slavery universally in the land, and to amend the enstitution of the United States so as to make slaveholding in any State an illegal act.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER said-

The resolution offered by Mr. Garrison as a substitute states something positively false. Our government has not recognized the citizenship of the Mr. GARRISON pointed out the ground and reasons for

Mrs. Foster wished to ask whether Mr. Lincole who urged the rebels to lay down their arms that they the colonization at Avache, Hayti, having failed, Mr. might keep their slaves, would not have kept his part of the bargain if they had accepted it.

A very animated and exciting debate followed, of which the Secretaries were unable to furnish any report. Those who took part in it were CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., PARKER PILLSBURY Rev. Mr. Davis of Haverhill, and others.

Mr. Garrison accepted an amendment to his Resolu ened to half past 7 o'clock.

EVENING. The Temple was crowded to overflow- abstract idea prevail and influence him here? Was KER PILLEBURY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD home, as soldiers at present, alone, that prevented its GARRISON, GEORGE THOMPSON, and CHARLES C. being carried into execution? Secretary Blair, who BURLEIGH—the first two, with Mr. Burleigh, taking was said to represent the President, on the 17th of ground against the President and the Administration, June last year, at Concord N. H., assured the people other speakers defending them. The debate was that it would be done when these circumstant exceedingly interesting and animated, and kept the ed to exist. But the President admits that he canaudience until a late hour. The friends and oppo-nents of the Administration appeared to be about equal-ly divided, and the rivalry between them, in the expression of approbation and disapprobation, caused, at times, considerable tumult.

esolutions were then adopted, and (an amendment was that taxation and representa-Mr. Garrison were also adopted.

Mr. Powers then offered the following resolution

Whereas, We believe slavery to have been the rolific source of our past national troubles, to be the s protected in the fundamental law of the nation, to stitution is entirely clear of any caste of e threatening to the future of the Republic; there. of color, race, or religion.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly request of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United or by his amnesty proclamation prevents any ates, by special message, to recommend, and of the which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legisla-Constitution, namely: That neither slavery nor incoluntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction; and that Congress shall have all power to enforce the article by appropriate legis-

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be instructed to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and to the House of Representatives, through the Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Slavery.

The Convention then, at 11 1-4 o'clock, adjourned. [A full report of the proceedings of the last evening vill be printed next week.]

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

week, attending the Yearly Meeting of the Progress of the U.S. House of Representatives, there is much sive Friends at Longwood, Pa.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention, whose ceedings, last week, are reported, in large part, n this paper, was attended by crowded audie throughout its two days' sessions, and was marked. beginning to end, by earnestness and vigor of de- before the official intelligence of the Fort Pillow trageen, upon the desirableness or undesirableness of a which the future historian in shame will record. The In regard to the expediency of this measure a deoldest and firmest friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, deserve. There are no mitigating circumstr and a similar diversity appeared among the audience, dividing them not very unequally between preference entative of more radical ideas and measures on the apon the resolutions, so that, though a large number which they have so persistently followed, since o roted, (staying until 11, P. M., for that purpose,) the decisive majority was not great. For specimens of

The Radical Political Convention which met this reek at Cleveland, Ohio, in pursuance of a Call is- hawk and scalping knife were never dedicated to such sued by Gratz Brown of Missouri and others, has fin- unholy work. The war-hoop is usurped by the damna-

ished its sessions and adjourned. the delegates to the Convention from New England were Parker Pillsbury and Stephen S. Foster. A has reared its colossal temple in which der letter sent by Wendell Phillips to the Convention,

It will be noticed, in the resolutions adopted by the the freedmen, or of the colored soldiers of the Republie, of their claim to protection, or of the injustice the latter are suffering by the refusal to pay them as other troops are paid; nor of the question of retaliation for the barbarities of Fort Pillow and elsewhere. Nor is the claim of the freed slaves to a share in the confiscated lands of the South, anywhere recognized,-"soldiers and settlers" being the only parties named as entitled to these lands, leaving it uncertain who are Journal, Stephen S. Foster and others opposed the mercy, but urges the demands of justice. What code fifth resolution, which declares that "the rebellion has of civilized warfare would justify such national butch lestroyed slavery." This, Mr. Foster pronounced to be "a lie," and said its adoption would take away their principal argument against Mr. Lincoln's administration. It was, however, adopted. Nor do we find which adds no glory to the cause which a devoted life a word of the necessity of recognizing the colored man as a citizen, or giving him the right to vote. We ask, with no little surprise and misgiving of mind. Is this the lofty moral and anti-slavery platform, which the friends of General Fremont were to give us? fyingthe lowest passions of a depraved heart, that But we await a fuller report of the Convention's pro-

THE ABOLITIONISTS -- THE FREEDMEN.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

The Abolition movement had two objects; the im mediate, unconditional emancipation of the slave, and the elevation and enfranchisement of the colored race; and I presume that nobody with the love of justice and right in the heart, and the idea fully in the head, that the negro is a man, and not merely a "nigger," ever read the Declaration of Sentiments at Philadelphia. but became an Abolitionist. Until both these things are accomplished, emancipation and enfranchisement the work of the Abolitionists is not accomplished The great motive power of the Abolitionists was the conscience; justice and right demand it. The President, in his letter to Mr. Hodges, says that he, too, has a conscience, that he thinks slavery wrong, (the first intimation of his, I think, that I have seen of it,) but he is careful to assure him that he had done no official act in mere deference to this abstract judgment. EDITOR LIBERATOR: The President also tells the New Orleans delegation f colored men, in regard to the right of suffrage, that he has nothing to do with moral considerations; it tler, instead of N. P. Banks, had been in ommand, and had summoned all, without distin anded the order or proclamation, or to have modified it ? But let us look at his power in another direction

The President is very sensitive as to his oath of of. fice to support the Constitution. Now, whatever is nothing that gives any countenance whatever to of the resolves referred to :this "nigger" idea, which led the President to the Resolved. That while we deplore the many horrors ndation of expatriation. Did not his private attending war, and deeply sympathize with the be-

being carried into execution? Secretary Blair, who

State a republican form of government.

Now, to learn what a republican form of government is, we will go to the revolution. The Declara-At the conclusion of the speeches, the question was taken on the substitution of the resolutions offered by rights, or equal before the law. It says also, that all Mr. Garrison for those of Mr. Pillsbury, and the Convention refused to substitute them. Mr. Pillsbury's will of the governed. The principle contended for the substitute them. aving been made to them) the resolutions offered by gether. Now, negroes are governed, and they are taxed, and republicanism requires that they should have the right of suffrage.

Next the Constitution itself: the preamble says We the people;" not we the white people, nor we the black people; it does not say we the Protestants, rimary cause of the present iniquitous rebellion, and, nor we the Catholics, but we the people. The Con-

Now I maintain that when the President reco mends expatriation of any portion of the "people, of the loyal people, on account of their race or color, House of Representatives to adopt, an article as an joining in the formation of a republican State governmendment of the Constitution of the United States ment, he is acting from his own abstract feeling, (I dare not say judgment,) and violates the Constitutio tures of the loyal States, shall be valid as part of said in its letter and spirit. I go further; I maintain the he has no more right to let the government General Banks is getting up in Louisiana exist there, than he has to let the rebel government exist there; or to let Maximilian set up his throne there, because it is not a republican form of government, and is therefore not constitutional. Neither is it a necessity of war. If precedent there and in other States be argued, ever on the ground of Judge Taney, that does not change either facts or principles. Slavery and colonization and many other abominations have their precedents but it makes them neither right nor constitutional.

Slavery itself is by no means at an end, but by the stubbornness of the rebels and by an overruling Providence we may have reasonable hope that it may be after a while. But the great work of the Abolitioniste now is to see that the freedmen are something more than mere serfs. Maryland will probably emancipate but there is no probability that she will give the negro the right of suffrage.

As some people on the "anxious seat" wish to do just enough to escape from hell and get to heaven, so the government and the people mean to do just so much against slavery and for the slave as will save the Union, and we are compelled to drift onward. The Editor of the Liberator is absent this But, in spite of all the wrong and all the stubbornness that is cheering in what the Woman's organization is doing for the freedmen; even the Nassau Street

RETALIATION.

The most fiendish chapter of ancient brutality pales

Tract Society is in the current. B. CHASE. Auburn, N. H.

bate. This debate turned very largely, as will be edy. It is the choicest legacy of Southern chivalry, eclection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. emblazoned characters which will reveal to the world the magnitude of their hellish plot, will also bequeath cided diversity of opinion was manifested among the to them that just retribution which their acts so justly which lessen Southern guilt. Their course was not prompted by the excitement of the battle-field, neither for Mr. Lincoln, on one hand, and for some repre- was it planned for gaining by strategy military advantage. It was simply the base concessions made other. The speeches of the debaters were followed to a depraved heart which yielded the superior claim with the deepest interest, and vigorous applause was of honor to the ignoble suggestions urged by the low-The est considerations of a murderous heart. This act ame divided opinion was manifest in the final votes gives the strongest evidence of their mutinous policy, constitutional flag was wrenched by treacherous hands from the stony walls of Sumter. Their ensign of inintense and fervid eloquence this meeting has hardly famy may be dyed in loyal blood, but even this can not redeem it from its appointed work of treasonwould the savage gleam new experience. The tomable curses breathed by the agents of hell. The world, An attempt to nominate Grant for the next presi- one vast arena of bloodshed and death, in its journey less ages fails to fin of Fremont was enthusiastic and unanimous. Among is the plain duty of the historian of the 16th century, to relate the story of Southern butchery. Treason offer the sacrifice of their unprofitable lives, but lovaland also the resolutions passed by it, will be found in ty will wreck the labor of fiends, and rear a monunent upon the smouldering ruins of despotism, which shall bear the simple inscription-" All men are born Cleveland Convention, that no mention is made of free and equal." Treason will yield the sceptre of human bondage, and our hands will lay the corner-stoof a republic, built upon, justice, equality, and the right. Pause, and meditate upon the inglorious victory and barbarity of Fort Pillow! What infamous torture! Innocent blood crimsoned the murderer's hand consigned to the errand of death. Draw those iron bolts from bleeding hands, and let the world gaze upon the colored shafts of agony and death. Shall we pursue a retaliative measure ? The voice

neant by "settlers." According to the report in the of the nation makes but a single appeal-not one of ery? Has honor no claims of retribution? The patriot willingly sacrifices his life for his country's good and honor, but what hero can feel secure against a death sustained. He who dies upon a battle-field in a just cause fills an honorable grave, and no chiselled marble can relate the sacrifice which he made; but the moment his life is sacrificed for the purpose of gratiment the cause which demanded his blood has a right to retaliate upon such grounds as justice may entreat. Let no loyal heart advocate a retaliative course prompted by revenge, but let such a measure be adopted by the proper authorities as will guarantee the brave defenders of liberty that, if they meet death, it shall be in honorable conflict, and that their bodie shall not be the chopping blocks of an infuriated and reckless mob. Let the Government endorse this guarantee, and our army will be inspired with new life hope; and God alone shall crown the result with speedy victory. Then shall the "battle-cry of freedom" impart a holier melody, and we shall advance one step near justice, which urges her holiest claims behalf of a race that is slowly advancing to take its place among the civilized nations of the world. H. K. M.

Blackstone, May, 1864.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN A SPIRITUAL CONVEN-TION. BOSTON, May 31, 1864.

SIR-I was requested to furnish you with copies of resolutions adopted by the Spiritual Convention at their late six days' session in this city, especially the must be a necessity of war. He lacks power. But if Anti-Slavery resolves, which were adopted with a tra mendous yea, after an animated discussion, with but three nays-one of whom was Rev. Robert Thaver. instead of the white, merely, does anybody doubt that his power would have been ample to have counter. Voted against them on the ground of policy—as he thought the Convention ought not to pass any political resolutions. The third "Nay" I know nothing

> Respectfully yours, D. B. WILSON, Secretary of Convention.

The following is the Anti-Slavery portion

reaved and the suffering at home, in hospitals and a battle-fields, at the same time our spiritual pl bles us to rejoice in view of the grand issues enables us to rejoice conflict now raging in our cor try, and destined to triumph in radical revolutions

augurating a new era in the progress of hur Resolved, That we hall with joy the proclam freedom from chattel slavery as forerunner of the broader proclamation of freedom from the slavery of broader promamation of state of the savery of caste, creed, society, eclesiasticism, political partying and everything fettering the soul and body of man

oman.

Resolved that we hall the prospective overthree and annihilation of the Southern Slave Oligarchy, as prophetic of the impending fate of every other full and informal rebellion seeking to lift its hydra bad gainst the rights and liberties of human

Resolved, That in the breaking up of the Union and Resolved, A marking the disruptions now aginging old political parties, and the country, we see hopeful signs of a future reconstruction and the co-

f harmony.

Resolved, That we welcome, with heart full joy and gratitude, the war-worn veterans who come but to peir homes, bearing the marks of glory and home to live in the sacred memory of all time; and we sen our warmest sympathies and encouragement to de ousands now in the army of our country, ready to soak the earth with their blood in defence of the principles of our government, and of the freedom ve are permitted to enjoy on this platform, and when at the stripes and stars.

Resolved, That while we may not regard our gov. nment perfect in any of its various departments, at the same time we pledge ourselves in true and unconpromising loyalty for its defence, grateful for its proction in our behalf, even while we take the liberty question its laws and policies; and agitate the need of reform.

Resolved, That in the midst of this great warfare. hile millions are mourning, and hundreds of those ands are marching to battle, we are to turn our game heavenward, and in communion with the myriad as gel hosts, find our highest hopes and consolations as eccive those celestial counsels and cooperations needed to conduct our nation on in peace and properity.

Whereas, Slavery, whether chattel, social, civil or eligious slavery, is a compromise of human right to ife, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and involves he sum of all villanies, therefore

Resolved, That all palliations and apologies for in existence and perpetuity based on the fact that slaver an out growth of bad conditions and has discipling uses, are slaveocratic secessionism in the this dis guise of maudlin sophistry and morbid sentimentalism ad the same palliations and apologies might be put forth for the existence and perpetuity of their, aron, treason, rape, murder and every other abomination nder heaven.

JOHN BROWN.

MR. GARRISON :- In his remarks on "The Fort Pillow and Plymouth Massacres," (Liberator May 6.) in speaking of John Brown, Gerrit Smith says: "Sour of the judgments of John Brown-especially such as led him to Harper's Ferry-were unsound and vis-

Is this so? Let us see. Two purposes were in view this visit of John Brown to Virginia. First, John Brown's purpose to free, and save slaves; second, God's purpose to free, and save the nation, Were those purposes both accomplished by that visit? Cer

It was John Brown's purpose to free and save slaves by fighting for them, but God's purpose was that he hould give his life for the nation. By his fighting for the slaves, John Brown subjected himself to the pun ishment of death by Virginia law, and by that death, and not by fighting, he freed and saved the nation, (and consequently the slaves) though it was in consequence of his thus fighting, that he arrived at such a leath. So true is it that, though "Calvary" may be higher than Bunker Hill" or Mount Sinai, and may mand" both, it is only by the way of Mount inai that Calvary can be reached

Then "the judgments that led John Brown to larper's Ferry were " not "unsound and visionary, out sound and practical.

But, how was the nation saved by the death of John

Brown on a Virginia scaffold? The answer to this question will appear in the future. Yours Respectfully, WM. S. FLANDERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. FOR THE ALBUM. Among the many admirable prouctions of those enterprising lithographers, L. Prang & Co., Boston, none are superior in delicacy and fidelity of execution to the sets of cards representing the Butterflies and Moths of America, Sea Mosses, Flowers, Autuma Leaves, &c. The Burlington Fra Pran says, (and the statement is fully borne out by the pictures): "A lady of our acquaintance who has prepared a good deal of sea-weed for herbariums, venly thought the pictures were weed itself, glued on the card, and could hardly be persuaded otherwise." One finds it difficult to choose between the pleasing claims of these series, all true to the life and all replete with instruction. In the album, the card-basket, or the cholar's desk, they will prove an ornament and as aid to education.

Of kindred character with the foregoing are the ibum Cards of W. S. and A. Martien, 600 Chestent Street, Philadelphia, embracing Landscapes and Ocean Life. The former are quite attractive, and, like all the above-mentioned, appear in the manifold coloring of

We have only space to acknowledge the receipt of the following new books, and must defer the notices they merit, to a future number. PREIDENT LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION, by Heary

Y. Raymond, published by Derby & Miller, New York. GEN. BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS, by James Parton, published by Mason Brothers, New York: People's

Edition. Price 75 cents.

THE WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT, MILITARY ARRESTS, AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNIOS, by William Whiting. Eighth Edition, published by John L. Shorey, Boston. PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAYER

December 3d and 4th, 1863, with an Appa a Catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications in from 1750 to 1863. New York: Ameri An octavo pamphlet of 180 pages, con Slavery Society. speeches made by prominent friends of it cause at Philadelphia, last December, 6 of the celebration of the Third Decade of Anti Slavery Society. It contains cloq acteristic addresses by William Lloyd 6 Ward Beecher, Samuel J. May, Charle Frederic Films, Sustantial Control of the Charles of State of the Charles of State of the Charles of State of State of the Charles of

Ward Beccher, Salar P. Frederic Douglas, Theodore Tilton, Susan P. Frederic Douglas, Theodore Tilton, Theodo tiveness of the collection. The list of publications at the end is of great value to all in the literature of reform. THE WORK OF BISHOP HOPKINS ON SLATERI, is

THE WORK OF BISHOP HOPKINS ON SLATING INC.

Ike a child born out of due time. Period like he present, when all the border slave States are chronically away the manacles, other and more vital question belong to the hour. The book belongs to a former stage of the Anti-Slavery struggle, and is a mouther example of the power of a wicked institution when sanctioned by time, and sustained by the wealthy sile cultivated classes, to enlist the reverence of meant in church and State. As a relic of the past, has a sad interest, but that is all. We would, therefore, dismiss this disembodied spirit until we have occasion to study the various phases of the great Anti-Slavery to study the various phases of the great Anti-Slavery movement. Then, and not till then, will this fossion pro-slavery religion be of any earthly worther union.

JUNE

THE CLEVEL GEN. FREMONT N.

DENT-HON. JOH PRESIDENT. The following sketch The Convention met There were two or the Edward Gilbert, Presi Edward Gilbert, Presi New York, called the C. Ex. Gov. Johnson of porary Chairman, and J. Wolfe of Washington Larsel P. Andrews of Stephen S. Foster, repi Committee on Organiza The fact that nearly sour Staff is here engine on the control of t

After other prelimina After other process.

The time for the reaws half-past three, but the Committee on resolvered and the spectus of the committee on resolvered and the spectus of the committee on the spectus of the spect

ministration fremotion into sorrow.

The Committee on ring the votes on candid Ruter of Illinois warrevery man should have the matter was debated. The matter was debated tending strongly in fave save the Convention fr uembers. The commit-was rejected, which was

The Committee on r

1st. That the Federa 2d. That the Constitution is states must be observed. That the rebellio of arms and without corps must be held in which martial law has a 5th. That the rebelli the Federal Constitution for the That the restablish solute equality before it ofth. That integrity a all times in the administiant in time of war the That. That the right o subject to the law, is a can liberty; that any looked and must not go 8th. That the Nation doctrine has become a RES doctrine has become a the establishment of ar on this continent by an

9th. That the gratitudue to the faithful sold. Union Army and Navy Union Army and Navy and deathless valor, in try and of civil liberty. 10th. That the one t adopted by the people, the existing crisis, and stitutional amendment. 11th. That the Constat the President and that the President and by the direct vote of the 12th. That the quest rebellious States below 18th. That the conf

rasure of justice. After the reading of the letter was read.
Senator Calvin of Ne resolutions, dwelling poure of the administrati amendment to forever the rights of asylum as of the press.

The resolutions were man moved that the be introduced in the voted down by a decid.

There was a long dis-which declares that the ry—the ultra Abolition Foster and others oppo-the convention said al thanation. It was a g the rand argument The debute went lar no demte went far, ned the half very snate. The Committee's re as were all the resoluti Col. Moss moved the time of a President on!

A New Jerseyman of A New Jerseyman of a fature Convention was met by noes from Mr. Deman of Troy Proposition, but was met. proposition, but was m Col. Moss denied the He moved, in order to Gen. John C. Fremont This was received we convention rising and At this time the Corthere being the Con-there being but one or vention was in a good-men fighting hard for direct vite was got, unanimosaly with gree The Convention the President?" and the 1 were shouted by acore. At length order was dressed the Convention recommending some

recommending some we the theket. Still, he we the theket. Still, he we of the Convention. I Mr. Gilbert took it. Gen. Butler was nar A diaincet motion w. Mr. Cluskey, of New Of New York would be motion was put, and with but two or three Cheers were given. Section Version of the section of number failers. Its action was both on platform and care it is understood that accomplished their enable that that there are New juestion whether it was The Convention of the section The Convention

hey can to defeat Li LETTER FROM W The following is the nitted to the Convent

I deeply regret that the Cleveland Conveni or two things which I Without denying who ing the rebellion-my not done half that it a ward that end, had it t in earnest and single

nighly and forever. ling rebels than of s rborne the use of it, the abolition of indispensable, and evidispensable, and evidispensable, and evidispensable, and evidispensable, and evidispensable, we had three rebellionsmen, anonembellionsmen, anonembellionsmen, and evidispensable of the second factor of the second facto

pective overthrow every other false ift its hydra head

one its hydra head umanity. p of the Union and ions now agitating we see hopeful i the coming spe h heart-full joy and the come back to f glory and boner time; and we send country, ready to of the freedom we orm, and wherever

ot regard our govus departments, at in true and uncomtrateful for its pro e take the liberty nd agitate the need this great warfare, hundreds of thouse to turn our gaze th the myriad an-

and co-operations n peace and prostel, social, civil or of human right to iness, and involves d apologies for its he fact that slavery and has disciplinasm in the thin disbid sentimentalism

ogies might be put sity of theit, arson,

d consolations, and

other abomination ks on "The Fort (Liberator May 6,) Smith says: "Some especially such as unsound and vis

ginla. First, John by that visit? Cerree and save slaves urpose was that he By his fighting for

and by that death, saved the nation. gh it was in consearrived at such a Calvary" may be unt Sinai, and may he way of Mount d John Brown to nd and visionary,"

the death of John ppear in the future. S. FLANDERS. TIONS.

any admirable pro graphers, L. Prang delicacy and fidel s representing the Sea Mosses, Flow-rlington Free Press ringon received the pic-nece who has pre-herbariums, verily self, glued on the otherwise." One the pleasing claims eard-basket, or the rnament and an aid

st defer the notice

TRATION, by Henry by & Miller, New s, by James Parton, w York: People's SIDENT, MILITARY OF THE UNION, by

, published by Joh ANTI-SLAVERY
eld in Philadelphia,
h an Appendix, and
ications in Americs,
k: American Anti-

ges, containing the of the Anti-Slavery oer, on the occasion ade of the American eloquent and charyd Garrisun, Henryharles C. Burleigh, Susan B. Anthony, her speakers. The of the cause, who, add to the atracist of Anti-Slavery alue to all interested

At a period like the States are throwing ore vital questions, e. and is a mourful distinction when the wealthy and erence of men emislic of the past, it ye would, therefore, if we have occasion great Anti-Slavery m, will this fossio only worth or use.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

GEN FREMONT NOMINATED FOR PRESI-DENT-HON. JOHN COCHRANE FOR VICE

The following sketch of proceedings is from the cornce of the Boston Journal:-CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 31.

Convention met in Chapin Hall at 11 o'clock.

187 180 or three hundred persons present.

Gilbert, President of the Fremont Club of Gilbert, President of the Fremont Club of k, called the Convention to order.

Johnson of Pennaylvania was chosen temairman, and B. H. Brooks of California, and f Washington, are temporary Secretaries.

Andrews of Maine, Parker Pillsbury and Foster, represented New England on the on Organization.

rganization. nearly every one of Fremont's Misinct that nearly every one of Fremont's Mis-iaff in here engineering the Convention, adds-iaff in here engineering the Convention, and r piquancy to the resolutions, and they were with much laughter. The man was evidently other preliminary proceedings, the Conven-

The fine for the reassembling of the Convention

me for the reassembling of the Convention opathree, but it was a quarter to five before mittee on resolutions was ready to report, and my basiness was done.

The property of ry lors, who were and for what they had come estand themselves, and for what they had come is the history of this country, a party on the is the history of this country, a party on the cips of the Declaration of Independence. He decided the Administration as having entirely failed und the Administration as having entirely failed und the the would over-

it. Moss of Missouri, boasted that this Convention od Moss of Missouri, consider would make the Ad-ided of a work to-day which would make the Ad-idention fremble, and turn their present laughing

nittee on rules reported in favor of havomittee on rules reported in favor of hav-otes on candidates cast by States, but Caspar Illinois warmly opposed it, claiming that a should have a right to vote for himself, was debated warmly—the Committee con-onely in favor of their report, as it would havenion from showing its weakness in the control of their report, as it would be a control of the control of are the Convention from snowing its weakness in uniters. The committee and plan of voting by States to rejected, which was a triumph of the Fremont.

RESOLUTIONS. ht. That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

21. That the Constitution and Laws of the United Seate must be observed and obeyed.

33. That the rebellion must be suppressed by force

us and without compromise.
That the right of free speech, press and habeas That the right of tree special, press and most be held inviolate, save in districts in martial law has been proclaimed.

That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and lifed Constitution should be amended so as to till re-establishment and secure to all men abtile re-establishment and secure to all men ab-

ith its re-establishment and section are quality before the law, are quality before the law, the thingstry and economy are demanded at times in the administration of the Government, and ais time of war the want of them is criminal. That the right of asylum, except for crime and diget to the law, is a recognized principle of Americalized; that any violation of it cannot be overand must not go unrebuked.
That the National policy known as the Monroe ne has become a recognized principle, and that

this continent by any foreign power cannot be toler-. That the gratitude and support of the nation is the lattiful soldiers and carnest leaders of the Army and Navy for their heroic achievements abless valor, in defiance of our imperiled coun-

vil liberty. by the people, is strengthened by the force of sting crisis, and should be maintained by a Con-

direct vote of the people.

That the question of the reconstruction of the mus States belong to the people, through their sentatives in Congress and not to the Execu-

18th. That the confiscation of the lands of rebels of their distribution among soldiers and settlers is a sure of justice.

After the reading of the resolutions Wendell Phillips's ter was read. Senator Calvin of New York spoke in support of the esolution, dwelling particularly upon the alleged fail-age of the administration to go in for a Constitutional amendment forever abolish slavery, its violation of the rights of asylum and interference with the liberty

The resolutions were taken up scriatim. A gentle-nam moved that the words—"by God's blessing"— k introduced in the first of the series, but it was down by a decided majority.

The serves, but it was a long discussion on the fifth resolution, or was a long discussion on the fifth resolution, declares that the rebellion has destroyed slavebe ultra Abolitionists, like Mr. Goodell, Stephen

rand others opposing it on the ground that, if ovention said slavery was dead, it was lulling fantion. It was a great lie, and it would take away their grand argument against Mr. Lincoln's adminis-

The debute went largely into abstractions and thinthe hall very materially.
be Committee's resolutions were finally adopted,
were all the resolutions.

Moss moved thereupon to go into the nominato Noss moved thereupon to go into the nominame of President on that platform.

A New Jerseyman objected and wanted to adjourn
balature Convention, to be called. This proposition
was met by noes from all parts of the house.

Mr. Deman of Troy N. Y., warmly advocated the
promission, but was met with hisses.

Od. Moss denied that Missouri wished to dictate.

The moved in order to text the constitution of the control of the

to Moss denied that Missouri wished to dictate. He mored, in order to test the question, that Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont be nominated for President.
This was received with tumultuous applause—the Convention ining and swinging hats, &c. At this time the Convention was in partial darkness—there being but one chandelier lighted, and the Convention was in a good deal of disorder—the Grant mes fighting hard for a postponement. At length a first vote was got, and Fremont was nominated maintenancy with great applause.

The Convention then shouted, "Now for Vice Praised, and the names of Cochrane and Brown was the state of the sta

shouted by scores of lips.

A length order was restored, and Mr. Cochrane adention, asking leave to withdraw, and dicket. Still, he would leave himself in the hands ention. He retired from the chair, and

Butler was named as a candidate.

Sinct motion was made to nominate Cochrane.

Jaskey, of New York, said the war Democrats

York would be satisfied with Cochrane. The

was put, and Mr. Cochrane was nominated

it was of they disconting the tree.

it two or three dissenting votes. eatral Committee was appointed, and after set by Parker Pillsbury and others, it adjourned, bint of numbers, the Convention has been a its action was harmonious and unanimous,

retood that the New York Grant men have as uncertood that the New York Grant men nave implished their end, and got Cochrane nominated, that there are New Yorkers here who very much state whether it will add strength to the ticket. The Convention contained a good number of carnest thing men, who will work for the ticket and do all by on to defeat Lincoln, even though the certain stall be the success of the Copperhead ticket.

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. The following is the letter of Mr. Phillips transhitled to the Convention :-

Boston, May 27, 1864.

I deeply regret that it is out of my power to attend reland Convention. Allow me to suggest one e trothings which I hoped to urge on its attention shout denying what the friends of the Administra in chim—that it has done something toward crushaghe rebellion-my charge against it is that it has some half that it should and could have done to and that end, had it used the means in its hands, with ament and single purpose to close the strife thorby and forever. It has thought more of conciltrebels than of subduing them. It has avowed belowe the use of lawful and efficient means, (to the abolition of slavery,) until it was thought depensable, and even then has used it in a manufacture of the half of the same We had three tools with which to crush the then, money, and the emancipation of the We were warned to be quick and sharp in have of these, because every year the war lasted lacketed the South from a Rebellion into a Nation, tal doubled the danger of foreign interference. Slaby has been our great trouble in the past, and, as they man saw, was our great danger in the future.

Statesmanship said, therefore, Seize at once the God-given opportunity to end it, at the same time that you, tributed, by Whittier, to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair given opportunity to end it, at the same time that you, in the quickest, shortest and cheapest manner, annihilate the rebellion!

For three years, the Administration has lavished money without stint, and drenched the land in blood, and it has not even yet thoroughly and heartily struck the slave system. Confessing that the use of this means is indispensable, the Administration has used it just enough to irritate the rebels, and not enough to save the State. In sixty days after the rebellion broke out, the Administration suspended Habeas Corpus, on the plea of military necessity-justly. For three years it has poured out the treasure and blood of the country like water. Meanwhile, slavery was too sacred to be used; that was saved, lest the feelings of rebels should be hurt. The Administration weighed treasure, blood and civil liberty against slavery, and, up to the present moment, has decided to exhaust them all before it uses freedom, heartily, as a means of battle.

Mr. Lincoln's friends tell us that if he is re-elected, he is re-elected to pursue the same policy and obey the same Cabinet. What will be the result of another four years of such policy? Unless the South is recognized, the war will continue; the taxation needed to sustain our immense debt, doubled by that time, will grind the laboring men of the North down to the level of the pauper labor of Europe; and we shall have a government accustomed to despotic power for eight years-a fearful peril to Democratic institutions.

Mr. Lincoln's model of reconstruction is the experiment in Louisiana, which puts all power into the hands of the unchanged white race, soured by defeat, hating the laboring class, plotting constantly for Dr. Bride, in the presence of about one hundred per feat, hating the laboring class, plotting constantly for aristocratic institutions. To reconstruct the rebel States on that model is only continuing the war in the Senate chamber after we have closed it in the field. Such reconstruction, leaving the South with its labor and capital at war, puts the whole payment of the debt on the industrious North, and in that way it will hang on us for a century. Such reconstruction makes the freedom of the negro a sham, and perpetuates slavery under a softer name. Such reconstruction, leaving the seeds of discontent and division in the South in places of power, tempts and facilitates another and continuity to make a short response in writing.

The President Lincoln, in reply, spoke as follows:

In the presence of about one number of possess.

President Lincoln, in reply, spoke as follows:

In the present very responsible position in which I am engaged, I have had great cause of gratitude for the support so unanimously given by all Christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion so frequently to respond to something like this assemblage that I have said all that I had to say. This particularly body is all respects as respectable as any that have been presented to me. The resolutions I have merely being read, and I therefore beg to be allowed an opportunity to make a short response in writing.

The President Lincoln, in reply, spoke as follows:

In the present very responsible position in which I am engaged, I have had great cause of gratitude for the support so unanimously given by all Christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion so frequently to respond to something like this assemblage that I have said all that I had to say. This particularly body is all respects as respectable as any that have been presented to me. The resolutions I have merely for the present very responsible position in which I am engaged, I have had great cause of gratitude for the support so unanimously given by all Christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion er rebellion, at the instigation or with the aid of French tired. Mexico. Such reconstruction dooms us to a second

Mexico. Such reconstruction dooms us to a second or third-rate place among nations, and provokes foreign insult and aggression.

There is no plan of reconstruction possible within twenty years, unless we admit the black to citizenship and the ballot, and use him, with the white, as the basis of States. There is not in the rebel States sufficient white basis to build on. If we refuse this method, we must subdue the South and hold it as territory until this generation of white men has passed away, and their sons, with other feelings, have taken their places, and Northern capital, energy and immigration have forced their way into the South. Should we adopt that plan, and wait for those changes, twenty years must elapse before we can venture to rebuild States. Meanwhile, a large and expensive army, and the use of despotic power by a Government holding half its Meanwhile, a large and expensive army, and the use of despotic power by a Government holding half its territory and citizens as subjects, make every thoughtful man tremble for the fate of free government. A quick and thorough reorganization of States, on a democratic basis, every man and race equal before the law, is the only sure way to save the Union. I urge it not for the black man's sake alone, but for ours—for the nation's sake.

Mr. Lincoln is reflected, I do not expect to see the Union reconstructed in my day, unless on terms more disastrous to liberty than even Disunion would be. If I turn to Gen. Fremont, I see a man whose first act was to use the freedom of the negro as his weapon I see one whose thorough loyalty to democratic institutions, without regard to race—whose earnest and decisive character, whose clear-sighted statesmanship and rare military ability, justify my confidence that in his hands all will be done to save the State that foresight, skill, decision and statesmanship can do.

I think the Convention should incorporate in its platform the demand for an amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting slavery everywhere within the Rein every point of view. Mr. Lincoln may wish

Adams had been, but no amount of opposition, or of personal peril, or of sacrifice, ever caused him to falter the first tion among their citizens, on account of color or race. I think it should demand a reconstruction of States as speedily as possible, on the basis of every loyal man, white or black, sharing the land and the ballot.

Adams had been, but no amount of opposition, or of personal peril, or of sacrifice, ever caused him to falter. Mr. Giddings was appointed, by President Lincoln, Consul-General for Canada in 1861, and has since discharged the duties of that office at Montreal. He discripe in vears and in fame—dies just too soon to witness the final triumph of the cause to which he gave unresults the songring of his life.

But if some of these points are not covered, I shall still support its action with all my heart, if it puts the

still support its action with all my heart, if it puts the name of Fremont or Butler on its flag. Fremont is my first choice, but I can support either of them; and this is an hour of such peril to the Republic, that I think men should surrender all party and personal partiality, and support any man able and willing to save the State.

If the Baltimore Convention shall nominate Mr. Lincoln, then I hope we shall fling our candidate's name, the long-honored one of J. C. Fremont, to the breeze, and appeal to the patriotism and common sense of the people to save us from another such three years as we have seen. If, on the contrary, the Baltimore Convention shall give us the name of any man whom the radicals of the loyal States can trust, I hope we shall be able to arrange some plan which will unite all on a common basis, and carry our principles into the Government.

Wishing you all success, and prepared to second

No. 24 LISPENARD STREET, N. Y., May 26, 1864.
Messrs. WILLIAM CULLER BRYANT, CYRUS W. FIELD,
Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and others.
Dear Sirs: Yours of the 22d inst. is before me. In

Dear Sirs: Yours of the 22d inst. is before me. In reply permit me to say that, though my humble labors in England would bear no comparison to the honor which they have called forth in this requisition so numerously and influentially signed, yet, at a time like this, my sense of duty forbids me to shun any task, however difficult or painful, that would contribute to a better understanding between America and foreign nations, or a deeper appreciation of the value of our own institutions, or a larger spirit of self-sacrifice in maintaining them in their integrity. I therefore cheerfully accept your kind invitation to address you on the subject named, at the time and place specified. I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

SELLA MARTIN.

THE CAUSE.

T JOHN G. WHITTIER

God mend his heart who cannot feel God mend his heart who cannot feel
The impulse of a holy zeal;
And sees not with his sordid eyes,
The beauty of self-sacrifice!
Though in the sacred place he stands,
Uplifting consecrated hands,
Unworthy are his lips to tell
Of Jesus' martyr miracle.

Not to the swift nor to the strong The battles of the right belong; For he who strikes for freedom, wears For he who strikes for freedom, wears
The armor of the captive's prayers;
And nature proffers to his cause
The strength of her eternal laws;
While he whose arm essays to bind,
And herd with common brutes his kind,
Strives evermore at fearful odds
With nature and the jealous gods,
And dares the dread recoil which, late
Or soon, their right shall vindicate.
14th, 3d Mo., 1864.

VISIT OF A DELEGATION OF BAPTISTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

To THE PRESIDENT.

To-day a delegation, consisting of Rev. Dr. Bride, Stantor Dosittle and Hon. A. Hubbe, waited upon President Lincoln, and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at the session recently held by them in Philadelphia. The resolutions indorse the course of President Lincoln, and express the warmest wishes for his welfare and the welfare of the country.

The presentation was made in the East Room by

JOSHUA REED GIDDINGS.

dom. But those were the days when freedom of speech in Congress was at the mercy of a slaveholding oligarchy, and Mr Giddings's first attempt to be heard against the slave-trade, in 1899, was a vain one. Stands pledged by prejudice and avowal. Men say, if we elect him, he may change his views. Possibly. But three years has been a long time for a man's education in such hours as these. The nation cannot afford more. At any rate, the Constitution gives us this summer an opportunity to make President a man fully educated. I prefer that course.

The administration, therefore, I regard as a civil and military failure, and its avowed policy ruinous to the North in every point of view. Mr. Lincoln may wish suming their natural rights, and that any attempt to

Those who knew the force with which Gen. But-

Government.

Wishing you all success, and prepared to second your efforts to remove this Administration, 1 am, yours, &c., WENDELL PHILLIPS.

EDWARD GILDERT, Esq., New York.

EDWARD GILDERT, Esq., New York.

INVITATION TO THE REV. SELLA MARTIN.

Rev. Sella Martin—Dear Sir.: Having learned through the press and otherwise of your valuable labours for the cause of the Union and humanity during your late residence in Great Britain, we, the undersigned, desire some recognition of those services by a public meeting, at which we hope you will give us yourviews on our great struggle, and of English opinion and feeling in reference to it. Should this proposition prove agreeable to you, we suggest Wednesday evening, 1st of June, as the time, and Cooper Institute as the place of meeting.

Wm. Cullen Bryant, Cyrus W. Field, A. A. Low, John McClintoek, J. W. Edmunds, Charles H. Marshall, Hiram Barney, H. Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, S. D. Burchard, Parke Godwin, Jas. McCune Smith, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Mr. Allen Butler, Wm. E. Dodge, David Dudley Field, Chas. L. Reason, Jonathan Sturges, And others.

Reply.

No. 34 LISPENARD STREET, N. Y., May 25, 1864.

Messrs. William Cullies Bryant, Cyrus W. Field, John difference of the plan in that it has kept Beauregard with such a heavy force in his front, that Lee, in consequence, has been so weak as to be force of file plan in that it has kept Beauregard with such a heavy force in his front, that Lee, in consequence, has been so weak as to be force of the plan in that it has kept Beauregard with such a heavy force in his front, that Lee, in consequence, has been so weak as to be force of the plan in that it has kept Beauregard with such a heavy force in his front, that Lee, in consequence, and beavy force in his front, that Lee, in consequence, and beavy force in his front, that Lee, in consequence, has been so weak as to be force of firth makes the scale of force in the fact of force of the plan in that it has kept Beauregard with such a heavy force in his front, that Lee, in conseq

of colored troops passed through Baltimore to-day for the seat of war, passing directly over the same ground that our Massachusetts soldiers did three years ago

LOUISIANA A FREE STATE.

Whatever may be said of some objectionable fea-tures of the President's plan of reconstruction in Lou-siana, every friend of freedom must rejoice that the Constitution now under consideration in the State Consiana, every friead of freedom must rejoice that the Constitution now under consideration in the State Convention will contain an explicit prohibition of slavery. On the 10th inst., an amendment to the 3d article of the report of the Committee on emancipation was adopted, which prohibited the Legislature from ever passing any act permitting free colored citizens to vote. The amendment was out of place, even if not unjust in principle, and calculated to bring all the proceedings of the Convention into contempt, for qualifications of electors belonged to another article of the Constitution, and not to the act of emancipation, which act was separate and distinct from all others, and ought, in the nature of the case, to stand by itself. On the next day, however, as soon as the orders of the day were called, Mr. George A. Fosdick, in a two well-chosen remarks, exhibited the folly and inappropriateness of the amendment above referred to. It was then moved to strike out the amendment and article itself, together with the 4th and 5th asticles of the report. And this motion was carried by a large majority. The report, as amended, was then put upon its final passage, and was adopted by an overwhelming vote. The Act of Emancipation, as finally passed, contains two articles, as follows:—

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Con-

We, the people of the State of Louisiana, in Con-ention assembled, do hereby declare and ordain as llows :-

Section 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abolished, and prohibited throughout the State.

Sect. 2. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the right of property in man.

On the day following the passage of the above ordion the day following the passage of the above ordinance, a national salute in honor of the event was fired on the levee in New Orleans!

If the Constitution, as finally adopted, shall make color a disqualification for suffrage, we shall be very sorry; but we shall still rejoice in the abolition of slavery, as an act which will in time secure for the negro full equality as a citizen and a voter.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S VIC THE IMPORTANCE OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S VICTORIES. The cheering news of the continued success of General Sherman and his progress into the interior of Georgia, comes to us from official sources, though we have no particulars of the advance. The possession of Rome, Kingston and Cassville is of the highest military importance. Kingston is in Cass county, and from it a railroad deflects from the Western and Atlantic road, extending twenty miles to Rome. Cassville depot is seven miles south of Kingston, and fifty-two miles from Atlanta, which will doubtless be Sherman's next objective point, from the line of the Etowah river. This stream is a branch of the Coosa, which latter, with the Tallanoosa, forms the Alabama river. Kingwith the Tallanoosa, forms the Alabama river. Kingwith the Coosa, which latter, with the Tallanoosa, forms the Alabama river. This stream is a branch of the Coosa, which latter, with the Tallapoosa, forms the Alabama river. Kingston is about 34 deg. 15 min. north latitude, and 8 deg. west longitude from Washington. Rome formerly possessed an arsenal and iron-works, but the machinery has been removed, which shows that, although the Georgia rebels were very defiant, and piled oaths upon onthe that no Federal troops should ever enter their State, still their bump of caution was well developed, and they thought an ounce of prevention better than a ton of cure. Now Rome has failen.

The line of the Etowah river stretches from Rome to the railroad, about seven miles below Cassville station; where there are extensive iron works which must have been of great value to the rebels for the supply of that metal. South of this line the country appears by the map to be unimpeded by any moun-

supply of that metal. South of this line the country appears by the map to be unimpeded by any mountains, and the only obstruction between it and Atlanta is the Chattahoochee river, which crosses the railroad about 10 miles above that city. All the railway routes of Virginia and Tennessee meet at Atlanta. It is the western terminus of the Georgia road, and roads from Columbus and Montgomery, Ala., reach there. When Atlanta is in our possession, another great link of communication between the east and west of the confederacy will have been broken.—Louisville Journal.

The Cincinnati Commercial, (says the Tribune) has the following account of a man in office who actually works for nothing, and flads himself! If any one happens to know another, we will thank him to send us his portrait and biography. The Commercial's Washington correspondent says:—

us his portrait and biography. The Commercial's Washington correspondent says:—

"A few weeks since I wrote of a man who didn't want an office. Now I have a still more startling fact to announce—a man who holds an office under the Government, works hard, and won't take any pay for it! The rara axis is Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department; and the case, as related to me by an intimate friend of his, is as follows: About two years ago, Secretary Stanton wrote to Mr. Whiting, whom he had known well and favorably as a lawyer, for many years, at his home in Massachusetts, informing him that he was about to create the office of Solicitor for the War Department, and tendered him the position, at a salary of \$5,000 a year, I believe. Mr. Whiting replied that he would be glad to serve the Government in the capacity named, and would accept the office upon one condition, that he receive no pay or emoluments of any kind, and have the privilege of bearing his own expenses at the capital. This was finally, though reluctantly, acceded to by Mr Stanton, and Mr. Whiting left his palatial home in New England, and took up his abode in Washington City. Not content with refusing to receive compensation himself, he drew up an instrument in writing, and filed it in the War Department, stipulating that, in case of his death while here, his family shouldanct be entitled to one dollar for the services he may have rendered. Mr. Whiting is a rich man, and can afford to do all he has magnanimously agreed to; but it should be resnem bered there are hundreds of others equally rich, and magnanimously agreed to; but it should be remem bered there are hundreds of others equally rich, and who could equally well afford it, who would hesitate for a long time, before accepting such a non-remunera-

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA. The Nashville Union makes the following statement with regard to the campaign in Virginia, showing that it had always contemplated a demonstration on the south side of

"While in front of Vicksburg, in conversation with a number of officers, Gen. Grant, without expecting to be ever called to the place, gave his views of the proper plan to capture Richmond. He said that in his view, two armies should move against the rebel capital—one by way of the Rapidan, and the other by way of Petersburg. Either of these columns should be strong enough to fight Lee out of his entrenchments—a circumstance which would compet Lee to keep his army together, as a division, with the James River between the sections, must prove fatal. The army on the south was to cut off communications, and threaten the destruction of the rebel capital from the south, and be able to take it, if Lee did not fall back, the army from the north could press him, and besiege him in the capital, and by means of gunboats a perfect connection across James River could be kept up. The moment the army on the south side "While in front of Vicksburg, in conversation with t up. The moment the army on the south side ed Manchester, Richmond would become unoccupied Manchester, Richmond would become un-tenable; and, under any circumstances, with all its communications cut, the city could not stand a long siege; and though a portion of the rebel army might escape, it could only do so in a demoralized condition."

versary week in Boston. The man selected to preach the discourse before the American Tract Society (Boston branch, but older than that in New York.) was Benry Ward Beecher; while at the Jubilee Break fast of the same Society, in Faneuil Hall, Mr. Beecher was assigned a prominent place as a speaker. All this greatly displeased the "old fogy" divines, one of whom writes dolefully to the Boston Courier that it is a sign of "the declension of the times," and goes no to give his opinion about Mr. Beecher in unmistakable terms:—"Mr. Beecher, as we all know, has assailed almost every fundamental doctrine of Christianity, as held by the Orthodox, and has been taken to task for it in the religious papers. His sermons, if sermons they can be called, are the most week. held by the Orthodox, and has been taken to task for it in the religious papers. His sermons, if sermons they can be called, are the most weak, vacillating and jejune preached by any man professing to be Orthodox, if we may except his brother of Georgetown; and yet the Tract Society, whose founders and early sup-porters were men sound in the faith, sober and practi-cal men, and truly benevolent, has engaged the servi-ces of this mountebank in theology to honor the mem-ory of the prayerful and good men who originated their institution." Truly, these are hard times for ory of the prayerful and good men who originated their institution." Truly, these are hard times for ministers who find in the Boston Courier a fit organ of their griefs!—Anti-Slavery Standard.

ZINC. A large proportion of the public may not be aware that the use of zinc vessels for domestic purposes, is extremely dangerous. Vinegar, cider, wine, and in fact all acids which have remained in zinc, be-

Who are the People? The getters up of the Convention at Cleveland, which meets to-morrow, have done a very cool thing. For some weeks they have been advertising a call "to the people of the United States" to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, there "to consult freely and deliberate peaceably" upon the next Presidential election. The New Nation, the editor of which, Gen. Cluseret, is one of the provisional committee, and which is the organ of the Fremont movement, thus exposes the utter insincerity of this call. It announces that the meeting "has been called by men who mean to assert and not to discuss the one term principle," and adds: "It is open to any nomination excepting that of Lincoln. We hope that the friends of the President will understand this matter, and not attempt to disturb the peaceable proceedings of the meeting by their presence." Upon this understanding the members of the Convention may deliberate peaceably, but how they can consult freely, it is impossible to discover. To call the people of the United States, and exclude the friends of Mr. Lincoln, is something more than cool—it is icy!—Philadelphia Press.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 31-11.25 P. M.

May 31—11.25 P. M.

Major General Drix:—The following dispatch has been received from Major General Butler:

"Yesterday, all day, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville." Six refugees from Richmond reported that Grant was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, fourteen miles from Richmond, yesterday, that they heard the firing, and that Grant was driving Lee.

driving Lee.

A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday in Rickmond to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned, and that the Mayor advocated surrender, and was put into Castle Thunder.

The enemy attacked my lines yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day they have been demonstrating against my works on Spring Hill, on the easterly side of the Appomatox, but are repulsed."

Nothing further since my telegram of this evening from Gen. Grant.

(Signed) EDWIN M STANTON

EDWIN M. STANTON,

New York, May 31. The World says it has information, not proper to publish at this time, giving full details of highly important movements now taking place on the Peninsula. In the meantime, news of the most important character may be expected at any

The World's Bermuda Hundred correspondent says Petersburg papers officially announce Beauregard's loss in his fights with Gen. Butler, at 3040 wounded and in the hospital. The number killed is not counted. They also state that the people of Georgia, since the advance of Sherman, have great difficulty in procuring food and clothing.

advance of Sherman, have great difficulty in procuring food and clothing.

The Herald's correspondent, dating May 26th, says what forces Gen. Beauregard has not sent to Lee are in our front, strongly intrenched. Gen. Winder, who has had charge of Richmond prisoners, has shifted his quarters to Goldsboro', N. C. The Union prisoners have all been moved from Libby Prison.

The Richmond Examiner of the 26th inst., states that great gloom prevails in the city, caused by the closing of all the stores, shops, &c., for the purpose of bringing into the service all men capable of bearing arms. The families of the poor militia, it says, continue to mingle anathemas and tears with their borrowed crusts, against those in authority. The people have grown sick of the wrongs inflicted upon them within the brief space of a few weeks, and you can be sure that they will treasure them up.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A Union Convention, called "without distinction of race or color," was held at Beautort on the 17th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Presidential Convention at Baltimore. Radical resolutions were adopted, and sixteen delegates—fourteen white and two black men were chosen. Among the white delegates we observe the names of Gen. Saxton, Hon. A. D. Smith (formerly on the bench of the Supreme Court in Wisconsin, where he pronounced the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional,) and James G. Thompson, formerly of Philadelphia. One of the black delegates is Robert Small, the hero of the Planter

A COLORED WOMAN OWNING SLAVES .- A COITES pondent with the Banks Expedition writes as fol ows:-

Near Clarksville, in Natchitoches parish, several of our officers haited at a plantation owned by a full-blooded negro woman, about forty-five years old. whom lighter colored negroes salute as their mistress, to gratify a curiosity which prompted us all to look upon and converse with a negro slaveholder. Groups of slave women and children were around her door, gazing at the Yankees and chatting familiarly with those inclined to converse with them. One of these negro women was asked where her husband was, "Gone wid de Yankees," was the reply. "Are you not sorry that your husband has gone?" To this she rejoined, "No, massa, me bery glad he tink so much of the white man as to fight for him." Her self-satisfaction that her John was going to fight for the white man that her John was going to fight for the white man provoked a peal of laughter, it was so contrary to the theory of many others that the white men were fight-

ing for the nigger.

It was intimated to her that possibly she might desire to get rid of John, so that she could take another husband; but this idea she scouted indignantly, because they were both "Gospel niggers." Being asked to what church she belonged, she replied, to the Eaptist. "Where is the church!" was the next question. With great gravity and seriousness she renlied. Eaptist. "Where is the church ?" was the near tion. With great gravity and seriousness she replied, "In my heart, Massa."

FEARPUL ACCIDENT. The Lowell News of May FEARFUL ACCIDENT. The Lowell News of May 31, says that on the same day, as Mrs. Milton Aldrich was driving a horse up Middlesex street from Central, the animal became frightened while approaching the railroad track, and dashed along to the track of the northern road, at the same time that an engine and tender were being backed up. The man at the station endeavored to grasp the horse, but without success, and the animal passed partially over the track; then turning to the right unset the carriage and these Mrs. and the animal passed partially over the track; then turning to the right, upset the carriage and threw Mrs. Aldrich out towards the track. Her right arm was ran over by the rear wheels of the tender, severing it so that it merely hung by the flesh to the remaining portion; her left arm was severely torn above the elbow, from contact with some portion of the tender; several of her teeth were knocked out, her lip cut, and her head severely bruised. The physicians called, we learn, have decided amputation of both arms necessary—the right above, and the left below the elbow. Her condition is critical, fears being entertained that she may not withstand the shock to her system occasioned by the sad affair.—Boston Journal.

A Montreal dispatch gives some particulars of the death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. He was engaged in playing a game of billiards at St. Lawrence Hall, with Mr. Feldman, when he sudddenly complained of weakness, and sat down on n sofa. Dr. Turner of the Scot's Fusileer Guards, and Dr. Pallon, both living at St. Lawrence Hall, and Dr. Sutherland, were promptly by his side, but he at once became insensible, and expired in a few minutes.

U. S. SENATE, MAY 27. The joint resolution to amend the charter of the City of Washington was taken up, and the amendment allowing persons to be registered as voters who have heretofore borne arms, without distinction of color, was rejected by twenty against eighteen. The joint resolution was then adopted, and returned to the house.

Refugees who arrived in Washington, on Friday, from Richmond, state that during the operations of our army at Spottsylvania, Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, becoming alarmed, started to leave Richmond, but were prevented by the riotous demonstrations of the citizens, wno insisted that as the government prevented them from leaving, it should remain also.

The old Penn Mansion in Philadelphia, is to be purchased by the Fennsylvania Historical Society, which has raised \$30,000 for that purpose.

The Providence Press says a church in Newport, taking high ground in favor of the equality of the colored race with whites, has still on the books of its corporation, a rule that no colored person shall be admitted into any pew in the church. Of course it is a dead letter, but why keep it there?

and in fact an acros which have remained in and, or come poisons more or less violent; this is even the case with milk, which contains a powerful acid, termed acid lactique. Various cases of sickness and colic,

"AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC." It being a wellknown fact that the brave men composing the 54th and 55th Regiments Mass. Vols. have, since they have been in their country's service, received no pay, and also that hundreds of them have fallen in defence of the American flag, leaving here in our midst their poor, suffering and destitute wives and children, the Colored Ladies of Massa-chusetts, knowing the urgent necessity there is, just at this time, of doing something for these suffering ones, are preparing to hold a Fair in this city at as early a day as preparing to note a Fair in this city at as easily any possible, this being, in their judgment, the most practical method of accomplishing their object. Donations, either of goods or money, will be most thankfully received by the President, Madam Carranux Barriera, 31 Winter street, nd the Treasurer, Rev. Mrs. Guines, 28 Grove street. As we have just sent into the field another brave regiment, the 5th Cavalry, and their families are left with us, while their husbands, brothers and fathers have gone to uphold the honor of our flag, there will be a demand for all ou

FOR PREPROM FOR ALL. WW WHITE ROOMS will eak on the above subject as follows:
At Gilmore Hall, Raynham, Sunday, June 5, at 2, P. M. " Baptist Church, Taunton, "

riends may assist us in raising.

COLLECTIONS BY E. H. HEYWOOD. Feltonville, \$3; Northboro', 7 15; South Natick, 2 48; West Boviston, 75c : Lowell, 10 00.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will attend a Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Progress in Middle Granville, N. Y. on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June; and lecture in Wash-ington and Saratoga counties, N. Y., till July 1st.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children.

References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

fice hours from 2 to 4, P. M. TO LET, for the Summer season, one of the most desirable residences in Lynn, situated on Sagamore Hill, free from dust, mosquitoes and other annoyances, and with-in three minutes' walk of the Beach. The house will be

let with or without the furniture. Rent reasonable for the times. Inquire of J. BAILEY, on the premises. DIED-In this city, April 29, Mrs. ELIZA JACKSON STANDISH, aged 63; for many years a member of the First Independent Baptist Church in Joy Street, and justly regarded by all her acquaintances as a devoted Christian.

At Cambridgeport, May 18, Louisa, only daughter of

William T. and Louisa M. Raymond, aged 1 year, 8 mos., 16 days. In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 18th ult., HARRIET, wife of William H. Burleigh, Esq. She was one among the early Abolitionists. She never faltered in her devotion to the cause of freedom, but cheerfully and brave-ly, according to her ability and her opportunities, bore her part in the strife with oppression both by her social influnee, and by her pen. Her end was calm and peaceful, her bereaved friends feel assured that her emancipated spirit has heard the heavenly benediction-" Inas-

Portrait of William Lloyd Garrison. THE subscriber has in preparation a large and elegant lithographic Portrait of Mr. Garrison, from an origi-nal crayon drawing by Thomas M. Johnston, which he benat crayon drawing by Inchans M. Jonaton, which he be-lieves he is safe in asserting will be, in all respects, the most satisfactory portrait of this distinguished advocate of impartial freedom ever offered to the public. Size of print 21 by 27 inches. Price 31.50 for India Proof copies, which will be sent by mail, free of postage,

nuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren,

ve did it unto me."-A. S. Standard

roof copies, with the following the receipt of price.

A liberal discount to agents.

CHARLES H. BRAINARD.

A. J. GROVER. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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TWO VALUABLE PAMPHLETS. WENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the year ending May

1, 1861.
PROCEEDINGS of the American Anti-Slavery Society at its Third Decade, held in the city of Philadelphia, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1863. With an Appendix; and a catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications in America, from 1750 to 1883. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office.

Just published, and for sale as 21 Washington Street, Boston.

Price, Fifty cents each pamphlet; for which a copy of ither will be sent by mail, as may be directed.

May 20. \\ | | | / / - -(((())))) ハンノハンンフィノ

LL interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 1, seven cuts; Nos. 1 and 2, twelve cents. No. 2 explains the honographic Alphabet, given above, and all the more eneral principles of the Art. Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM,

THE RED SEA FREEDMEN, A STIRRING Sermon for the Times; unsectarian, untrammeled and progressive, bearing upon the activities of the Church and the prosperities of the Nation. By Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, Éditor of "Clark's Sohool Visitor," and Junior Pastor of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia.

A handsome pamphlet. Price 10 cents. 31 a dozen. Buy it, read it, and send it to a soldier. Address J. W. DAUGHADAX.

1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

April 15.

GAS FIXTURES. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mesrs. H. B. Stanwood & Co's, now Messrs. Shrove, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES. n the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleafed, leaks stop-ped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the approved kinds. pproved kinds.

approved kinds.

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NELSON L. PERKINS.

Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co. IMPROVEMENT IN

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where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

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She Champees with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natu-She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natu-ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her eastomers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER. No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

BOARDING.

M. R.S. R. A. SMITH would inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken house No. 42, Grove Street, Boston; where Board, transient and permanent, may be obtained on reasonable terms. A share of the public patronage, is respectfully solicited.

Boston, May 7.

foregoing are the tien, 600 Chestnut ndscapes and Ocean ive, and, like all the anifold coloring of edge the receipt of

For the Liberator. ARABEL'S CHOICE.

BY AUGUSTA COOPER KINDALL.

She sat at the feet of her mother -Sat with a dreamy air, And her delicate hand played listlessly With a lock of her glossy hair. Her cheeks' sweet pink was slumbering

Under a veil of mows; But up through the wonderful whiteness

And a burning ray shot into The depths of either eye, As a sunbeam, vexed with cloud, Leaps at last into open sky.

And her budded red month trembled Till the dimples came to see What honey thoughts, in the central cell

And the beautiful, still disturbance, The mother's glance had caught : Arabel, daughter, give me The words of your present thought ! " But the thought has mirrored itself.

And your voice I hardly need ; For I know the interpretations, They are easy signs to read. "In the restless tint of the cheek. In the glowing eyes above,

I can trace the work of Love "Far back as I can remember, The god betrayed his will In the self-same way; and red and white Are Cupid's colors still.

"But an anxious thought creeps blindly In my heart, and cannot rest; For the soul of a mother longs to know Who her daughter loves the best.

" Is it he with the hurried footstep, Who at twilight comes to call. And drops his high imperiousness,

"The glossy badge of his manhood's prime Waves darkly adown his breast; And he kisses your hand in a reverent way,

"With a knowledge judicial, wide, profound, He sits in a judge's chair ; And the world has ever a garment of praise For such wise men to wear.

" Or perhaps 'tis the merchant, who sent a gift On your birth-day—a pearl-set ring;
And he takes back the cost every Saturday eve, In the ballads you play and sing.

"And his tongue, like a word-threaded shuttle, And he looks in your face till your fingers miss.

" His wares, and his heaped-up merchandise, Shut out the light of the sun ; He can buy the smile of the people-Is it Love's smile he has won?

" It may be the man just over the way When you think of his gold you can easy forget "What is it that draws and knits your brow,

Whenever you hear the creak Of his shining boots in the passage? What is it that fires your cheek ? Then Arabel cleared her forehead

From the faintest shade of a frown : The light of her eyes fell down. And the smile swooned off about her lips,

And she spoke with a timid voice : "My mother will wonder-condemn, I know-And never approve my choice.

"The royal one that my soul enthrone A king, by Love's own crown, No title of honor has stretched his name, He wears no ermined gown.

Is neither on lip nor chin : But it flashes out at his glorious eyes From its sacred place within

"The badge of his promising manhood

" He has no wealth heaped up in the square, Or waiting at wharf or strand; The coin in his slender purse is earned By a hard and sun-burnt hand.

"With that man's purse, just over the way, His own is a mean compare; But, counting his virtues, in lieu of gold, He, too, is a millionaire.

" Had he lingered in these still valleys, He would not have given a kiss, Or ever have ventured a word of love From last year's Spring till this.

"But walking, a year ago to-day, In the country, under the shade, Where the locust trees as sentinels stood

Along the cool arcade, I heard the hoofs of his goodly steed Come galloping down the lane,

As the rider drew the rein. And he leaped to the ground, and raised his cap

Apart with a word of tenderness He never before had spoke : "Sweet, I am going! Tyranny's cloud Is darkening Liberty's sun :

Is Freedom's victory won. " Your country is perilled; I could face The enemy's gun and spear Better than your pure looks, beloved, And the shame of idling here.

" For you there are hands brimful of gold, And hearts of affection too; But my hand is not worthy enough

To touch your dainty shoe. "Yet it's just the hand, with its roughened palm, The bond of the slave to break ; And I know it is strong to battle for Right,

Through God and your sweet sake. " New England reared, it is Liberty's cause I hold all claims above ;

Humanity's weal ranks uppermost And duty is more than love.

" I looked in his eyes, and their luminous depths The fire of the hero caught : And I looked till I saw that his soul was clean From the trace of a selfish thought.

"My mother ! I shook with reverence In the light of that eye and brow; For the soul that I thought I loved before, I knew that I worshipped now.

"Then his white lips stele the purple of mine, In a long and clinging kiss; And mine have moved with a sweeter smile, From that day's hour till this.

"Then he sprang to his steed, and I heard the sound Of its galleping hoofs again, And he waved his hand as he passed from sight, At the end of the Locust lane

"I stood in a dream, and felt how grand The heart of a youth could be, Whose love for Humanity over-topped His ardent love for me.

Forever is won to the brave,

Who could purchase a slave-freed country, Though bought with blood and a grave.' Then Arabel ceased, and her mother laid A hand on her daughter's hair ;

And a tide of thought rose up within

" Heaven give American mother A treasure as great as mine? For the soul of a patriot daughter I bless thee, Father divine

Selections.

BRIG. GEN. R P. BUCKLAND.

Last week we laid before our readers a letter Last week we laid before our readers a letter from F. W. Bingham, also a statement of S. M. Wheaton, in relation to a charge made in the Cleveland Leader by a correspondent, "A. D. O.," that General BUCKLAND, in the administration of affairs, as Commandant in the District of Memphis, Tennèsas Commandant in the District of Memphis, Tennèssee, had delivered up to slavery two colored children. This charge was put out about the 1st of
March. At the time we pronounced the statement untrue; because we had been personally acquainted with RALPH P. BUCKLAND since the fall
of 1840, doing business, and conversing with him
almost daily, and we have ever known him to be an
open and determined anti-slavery man, from principle. We were willing to assert that no power in the
land could compel him to return to bondage any
man, woman or child, that the law of the land, or
"order of the President," or of the "War Departman, woman or child, that the law of the land, or "order of the President," or of the "War Department," had made free. No! The story was gotten up for the purpose of slandering General Buckland. There are thousands of men in Ohio who have known General Buckland for ten to twenty-five years, who wanted no evidence from him in the Previous character, conduct, manly decision, long reputation "known and read of all," were all they cared to know to pronounce it a cal-lumny of the basest character; with such, the name of General Buckland is mars with the such, the name

of General Buckland is untarnished.
Since our last issue, a letter has been received by D. L. June, of this place, from General Buckland, which letter was handed to us last Tuesday evening, by Mr. June, together with the following note:

FREMONT. May 17, 1864. Mr. Keeler:—I received the following letter from General Buckland, last evening. It came to me under these circumstances. When the seventy-second O. V. I. left (April 5th) for Memphis, I resecond O. V. I. left (April 5th) for Meinphis, I requested Dr. Rice to express to the General my wish, in common with others, that he should consent to allow his name to come before the Congressional Convention as a candidate for nomination. His letter is in answer to my request. It so completely vindicates the General from the slanderous charges made against him, that I take the liberty of sending it to you entire, for publication. gainst him, that I have to you entire, for publication.

D. L. JUNE. Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours,

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS, TENN.,

We who now address you are the same you are the same you are the same

D. L. June, Esq.-My Old Friend: Dr. Rice told me you expressed a desire that I should write to you, which I intended to have done before now, but I have been extremely busy. I understand that my name has been talked about some as a candidate before the Congressional Nominating convention, and, as a consequence, persons opposed to my nomination have used against me a communication published in the Cleveland Leader, signed "A. D. O." accusing me of surrendering into slavery three colored children. That communication was malicious, and contained many falsehoods. My stephina was called to it some time are last 1.453 attention was called to it some time ago, but I did not suppose that my reputation at home could suf-fer from the statements of an anonymous newspaper correspondent. My sentiments upon the subject of correspondent. My sentiments upon the subject of slavery have been freely expressed for many years, and have undergone no change, except in intensity against the institution. There has been no time, dur-ing the last twenty years, that any earthly power could compel or induce me to aid in forcing a fugitive slave back into slavery. I have never done such a thing, and never will. Since I have been in command of the District of Memphis, I have not in any way, offine District of Memphis, I have not in any way, officially or otherwise, recognized the relation of master or slave. The only restraint upon the colored people here is exercised by the Government of the United States. No one has been compelled to remain with his or her former master to my knowledge. The colored children referred to had been ordered by General Hurlburt to be left with Dr. Wheaton, by General Hurlburt to be left with Dr. Wheaton, as an act of humanity towards the children. In the absence of General Hurlburt, they were forcibly taken away, in violation of General Hurlburt's order, and against the wishes and best interest of the children themselves. They were not held or treat-ed as slaves, but were being educated and kindly treated in every respect. There was a mutual attachment between the children and Dr Wheaten's them to read, sing, and in religious exercises. The father had enlisted as a soldier, and the mother was in the contraband camp, the worst place in the wide world for children. Knowing these facts, I ordered the children to be taken to Dr. Wheaton's, not as slaves, for slavery does not exist here, but as an act of humanity and duty towards the children. I would have done the same thing if the children had been white. The question of slavery had noth-ing to do with it. Dr. Wheaton pledged himself, and offered to give bonds to produce the children whenever the authorities should call for them. His residence is within my picket lines, and within range of the guns of Fort Pickering. One of the children is the child of a white man, and not of the husband of the mother. These children are very intelligent, and are contented and happy at Dr. Wheaton's. It would have been a great outrage upon these children to have allowed them to be forced into that contraband camp. I never did a more righteous act in my life, and if that is an objection to my going to Congress, when understood, then I have a desire to the Landau desire the contraband camp. then I have no desire to go. I entered the service with the determination to do my duty under all circumstances, regardless of personal considerations and shall continue to act upon that principle as long as I continue in the service. I desire the good opinion of my friends at home, but I cannot sacrifice duty or principle to obtain it. My friends must do as they think best under the circumstances, about presenting my name to the convention R. P. BUCKLAND.

We trust now that the Cleveland Leader, the Oberlin News, the Boston Liberator, and other pa-pers that have contained slanders against General Buckland, will be ready to do him justice, and pubstatement here made in the Journal. We othis other fact to be understood, that General Buckland has not written and sent the letter above quoted with a view to or a thought of having it published; but, conscious of having done right, he was prepared to let the slander die of its own Ohio, the Ninth Congressional District, and Sandusky county particularly, have stronger reasons than before to be proud of their fellow-citizen—General R. P. Buckland.—Fremont Journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Apart from the prestige given to the Fair by the attendance upon the introductory exercises of the President of the United States, there was a personal significance in his visit which is a subject for congratulation. The heartiness with which he was wel-comed, and the unbounded applause with which he was greeted, contrasted so broadly with the antagowas greeted, contrasted so broadly with the antago-nism which he avoided encountering on his first pas-sage through the city after his election, that he must have been keenly and gratefully impressed with the change. The transformation that has been wrought in sentiment, in the course of three years, is so great and so striking, that Mr. Lincoln could not refrain and so striking, that Mr. Lincoin could not refrain from alluding to it. The community which, three years ago, objected to the transit of United States volunteers through their city, are now engaged in the humane work of adding to the comfort and effi-

ciency of the soldiers.

It is very evident that the personal good qualities for which the President is distinguished—honesty, sincerity, simplicity, and native goodness of heart—have won largely upon the esteem and affection of our citizens. The tributes of respect and admiration accorded were as genuine and cordial as they were frequent and numerous. His careworn and haggard appearance, evidencing not so much his recent illness as the heavy burden of anxiety and

responsibility he is obliged to bear, awakened the sympathy of all, while the characteristic humor and cheerfulness which support him in his heaviest trials afforded a well-grounded trust that his health may not sink under the pressing weight of his duties. The hearty responses and plaudits which were given to the successive points in his address show how consonant with his own feelings, opinions, and wishes, are those of our people. When some enthusiastic individual proposed three cheers for the President of the United States, they were given with an energy the United States, they were given with an energy and zest that had a meaning. They implied confidence in his past integrity, and trust in his future efforts. They implied a wish to be guided by his counsel and governed by his wisdom, during another counsel and governed by his wisdom, during another term of office. They meant to cast no reflection upon other statesmen and patriots, but to express satisfaction with him.

"Others, good, perhaps, as he There may be; Have we tried them in the war-time's flame?

Do we know if they will stand, Heart in hand, Seeking for the Right, in Heaven's name? Let the Nation ask him, then,

Once again

To hold the rudder in this stormy sea. Tell him that each sleepless night Dark to light, Ushers in a morning for the Free.

"Let us not forget our rude Gratitude!

But lend our servant the poor crown we may! Give him four more years of toil

Task and moil, Knowing God shall crown him in His day." -Baltimore Americ

SPANISH OPINIONS OF OUR CIVIL WAS

Below we give a very interesting corr etween the liberals of Catalonia, in Spain, at between the liberals of Catalonia, in Spain, and Carolina Coronado de Perry, wife of our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, a Spanish lady of great accomplishments and genius. The ode referred to in the correspondence was addressed by Mrs. Perry, or, as she is more commonly called, Carolina Coronado, to Mr. Lincoln on his inauguration, before the war broke out, but full of anticipations of the universal liberty which is now the assured fruit of the war. liberty which is now the assured fruit of the war.
These give to the verses of the Spanish poetess an almost prophetic character, and the subjoined correspondence should be read with a reference to this interesting.

> LETTER OF THE CATALAN LIBERALS. BARCELONA, October, 1863.

To the Lady Donna Carolina Coronado de Perry.
"Dear Madam: The profound and affections admiration with which you inspire us moves us to address you these lines. It is long since we knew through your beautiful poetry, your delicate senti ments, and through your critical writings, the elevation of your ideas. Report has brought to our earn the fame of your private virtues, and your ode to the immortal Lincoln has shown us that that tender hear immortal Lincoln has shown us that that tender than of the poetess and the mother, always ready to re spond to the softest emotions, is capable also o kindling heroically to the ideas of liberty, of country

long since sent a felicitation to President Lincoln covered with hundreds of signatures for his decree of emancipation of the slaves, done on the 1st of January of this year. But as there are also among ourselves some who raise altars to covetousness. our serves some wao raise artars to coverousness, in would be very grateful to us that from the bosom of our own society, there should arise a voice pure chaste, but sensitive and thrilling, which, operating by its divine influence in our families, should draw all sympathies towards the unfortunate slaves.

If the indifferent; if those who by weakness mig If the indifferent; it those who of weakness might be inclined to wrong; should hear sounding in their ears the sweet voice of an affectionate mother; the inspired voice of the poetess; the earnest voice of the honored matron; the energetic and burning voice of the priestess of the free; oh, what consolation, what hope, what virtue might we not promise to ourselves!

You are the person to work this prodigy—you who feel and love, and know how to inspire others with all noble affections. You can yet show, by means not used till now, what a worthy spouse you are of that free citizen; what a worthy daughter of this Spain, whose historic glories all belong to liberty!
A book, lady! a book, beloved friend! a book
which will show us the facts and tendencies of the
present war in the United States of America.

Whilst so many belie the high endowments of tal Whist so many bene the high endowments of tal-ent, prostituting it to any unworthy thing, if so be it go clothed in tinsel, exalt you the name of our coun-try in your pages, which, being yours, will be beau-tiful, will teach the mind and move the heart, will fire the imagination so that men shall come to los

Whatever be the point of view which you select it will be good for those who desire what you desire as to the future of those who in America are unfor

tunate because they are not white.

We do not invoke the rights of humanity, nor the blood already shed, to induce you to do for Spain family. An adopted daughter of Dr. Wheaton baving no children, took great pains in teaching sands of hearts, for the doctrine of that book which this great service. You have children, lady, and the it will cherish as a treasure for the education of its

From this moment we give you the most hearty thanks, for the hopes which your delicate sentimen permit us to entertain; meantime we wait that the invaluable fruit of your labors may reach our hands. Your admirers and most affectionate servants,

Your admirers and most affectionate servants Mariano Vaquè, Paul Armengol, Josè Maria Torres Josè Anseln o Clave Jose, Pirol, Narciso Monturio Jonquin Maria Capdevila, Jaimè Ferres, Federico, Borios, Joaquin Font Vila, Fernando Mavigo, and many hundreds more, whose signatures we do not re-

REPLY OF CAROLINA CORONADO. To Don Marino Vaque, Don Paul Armengol an

My Friends: It is so long since I abandoned my literary tasks to devote myself to the care of my children, and live forgotten in the world, that your

etter has surprised me. It is true that when the virtuous Lincoln came in to power, having a presentiment of the storm which was about to burst over the country of my children, and unquiet about the future of that noble race of Washington, I uttered a cry in favor of the slaves But I supposed nobody had heard it; and indeed it would have been lost in space if there had not been a people always careful for the misfortunes of other peoples, which gathers up all the echoes, and responds to all sensations.

to all sensations.

Catalonia, which never sleeps, which listens always and always feels, has carried this time its perception to an extreme in listening also to my voice.

But how, from the little I have said, where I could

say no more in an ode, have you divined that I could write a book upon slavery and emancipation?

You, men in whose hearts the political passions are now strugging as no other passion has ever struggled—will you be satisfied with what a woman can say? Can a woman find words to speak of that in iquity, empress of all the iniquities, which consents that men should sell other men, without fear of God or respect to the name of Christianity?

If my book were to be read only by women, should be bold to write; but it must be read by you and you are the free men of Catalonia, vanguard of ideas in Spain, to whom nothing new could be said, and who would not be satisfied without something A poem is a song, and it may be uttered by a we

or a bird. The book you demand is a work for the historian, for the philosopher, for the state and even with all these qualities, I doubt whether it would suffice to explain the scandal it is for human ty, that still in this age there should be one singl slave upon the earth.

For this, our brothers of America, generous mer

For this, our brothers of America, generous men, warriors, unyielding beroes, whose laurels shade the whole line from the Potomac to the Mississippi, fight on till the liberty of the slaves is achieved.

For this, you hear the thunder of that monstrous artillery, whose horrible hail destroys in a single day the fruit which, in many years, many thousands of mothers have given to their country.

For this, a hundred thousand sons, who before lived tranquil in the warmth of the family firesides, lie to-day under the cold earth of the fields of Virginia.

For this, Lincoln, the patriarch, the student, the

Heaven a paternal hand praying for mercy upon that people, sustains with the other stalwart arm the stand-

in his insolent Constitution the right to slavery, wrote its last page—wrote its epitapb. Slavery was an iniquity, suffered because of the reluctance of the people to provoke bloody wars; but when Davis, like that resplendent angel of evil, rose in arms, to give a crown to that iniquity, he damned it forever. Already there is no slavery! Already that spot is wiped from the forehead of America, and nothing remains but the bulwark of Richmond, where the masters of slaves, fugitives from Chattanooga, take refuge to pass the last winter in which they may swing their whips. Now soon, very soon, when the sun of spring un-binds the ice, and gives passage to the armies of the North, and to the tremendous squadron of the iron turtles, you will see that bulwark fall; and you will

see unfold upon the capital the flag of liberty for white and black; and then—if you ask me for hymn—we will all sing it.

That will be the world's brightest day, and my heart melts to think of the delight of the poor negroes when the children who sleep the sleep of infancy will not awake to be sold by the merchants of black skins—tanners* of human kind.

No-let there be no books written upon slavery-arn those which exist, so that our children and the children of the negroes may not learn injustice. Let them be ignorant that there has been a race in the world which gave itself up to such odious cruelties, so that the blacks may not hate the whites, and the whites may not be ashamed in the presence of the

For those negroes are no longer slaves; they are brave soldiers who defend their country, following the banner of the Republic; and if their faces darken the ranks, their bones whiten the fields of battle Ah, that those fields might not again be covered with flowers to be wet with blood and tears!

Your vows for that beloved land where I had no tour vows for that beloved land where I had no cradle, but where I shall have my sepulchre, come to mingle with my own, and united will go to America, and will there be welcomed by our brothers.

Do not fear for them. The North will be victori-

ous. Hear what Seward, the grave diplomatist, an-nounces. Hear the learned Sumner-light of the American Senate. Yes, the North triumphs. Heaven protects its own justice. For the victory of slavery would be the establishment of injustice—would be the ruin of civilization, and the barbarism of the hu-

Slavery is doomed. God did not inspire Columbus to make a hemisphere of slaves. But even if in America slavery should triumph, still Europe, which sent a genius upon the seas to raise from their would go would go a still be a season to a season a season and the season to raise from their would go. bosom a new world crowned with glory, would go again to sink it in the waters to avoid its ignominy. Accept, my friends, the expression of my affection, and the gratitude with which I am yours, &c CAROLINA CORONADO.

* Tanners. There is something inexplicably depressive in this epithet, which can hardly be given in English. Though the figure of speech, which makes "a tanning" to signify a very unpleasant process for young humanity, was not unknown to us who formerly learned Wiedom's ways in New England, still the prejudice which in Spain makes the occupation of the tanner vile, and taboos him socially, is unknown to us.

In Spain, next to the standing of the public executioner, comes that of the butchers and tanners, their brethren. Every other occupation, without exception, is more respectable than these.—[Translator.

THE RICHMOND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument, as the reader who has seen it knows, is an elegant structure, both in design and artistic finish. It stands in the centre of a circular base about twenty-five feet in diameter, and consists of a column about fifteen feet in height mounted on a polyonal pedestal, or star. On the top of the column is a statue of the father of his country, on horseback. On each projecting angle of the star, a few feet from the column, stands, on a small pedestal, one of the lesser lights of the Revo-On the circle of the main base, opposite the points of the star, are placed large eagles, stand-

ing on blocks of stone.

On the breast of each of the revolutionary heroes surrounding Washington is a placard quoting some of his distinguished sayings in the days that tried men's souls. As a sample, on the breast of Dr. Franklin, quoted from his remarks in that first American Congress is written. "Independence will American Congress, is written, "Independence will cut the Gordian knot at once, and give us freedom."
What would that great man say now, if he could speak, at being thus made the advocate of the Slaveholders' Rebellion?

From the beaks of the eagles are suspended plaeards with flaming mottoes in Latin. It must have been noticed that the rebel leaders are prone to interlarding their speeches and inscribing their banners with mottoes from the dead and foreign language. rest until they find some one who can interpret it, and then they will mentally repeat the translation until it becomes as familiar to them, and more sacred, in their estimation, than any of the Ten Com-mandments. To give all the inscriptions on these cards would be tedious, but one or two of them may prove interesting. On the eagle nearest the Capitol steps hung the ancient saying—"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori," "it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country;" on another hung "pro aris et focis," or, "for our altars and our firesides."

Had their desecration of the monument ended here, they might perhaps be forgiven; but not a tithe of their sacrilege has yet been told. They most outrageously insulted the memory of the immortal Washington. They tied in his hand, rather in the hand of his statue, a long staff, from the top of which floated, insulting alike the Father of his Country and the pure air of heaven, a dirty rebel country and the pure air of heaven, a dirty rebel rag. The principal instrument of this outrage, thank God! speedily received a merited reward. He had barely secured the flag-staff, when his foot slipped, and he fell headlong to the stone base below, fracturing his skull, and dying in a few monagement of the stone base below, fracturing his skull, and dying in a few monagement of the remunerate a class who were active in bringing it about. This is the proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less. How will such a proposition, when carried out, and nothing less that a bout, and nothing less than a proposi

ton gave him the shilalah—he will have nothing but the stars and sripes." The words had searcely passed the lips of the unfortunate man when he was sabred by his Captain; and, as he fell and after he had fallen, he was kicked by the chivalry around him—his companions-in-arms—and afterward drag-and by the legs to the rear in a dying condition. ged by the legs to the rear in a dying condition. It is almost a wonder that at this time there was not a resurrection at Mount Vernon. The great magnificent State Capitol, our railroads, our turn-

tween the two great armies are the living letters which are now to be printed, and which will leave their eternal mark in that great press of the republic.

Fix your eyes on the signs which the telegraph continually brings us; count the battles and learn to know the armies. See how to the formidable hosts of the North gather from all the world soldiers of different races, of distinct kingdoms, and of distant climes—Spaniards, Germans, French, Britons, Hungarians—suojects and princes—all todo battle for the holy cause of emancipation.

In our own beautiful Cadiz was born the avenger of Maryland, terror of the armies of Lee, who, in one sole battle, gained the renown which, from the seas of America, has come wave over wave till it reaches the shores of Spain. From Europe went those illustrious princes, sons of a king of France, whose gallant deeds in years so young have touched the hearts of the American matrons. From Europe went the valiant Schurz, bright apparition from the mists of Germany, who hears the rattle of bullets, as he heard the clapping of hands when his ardent eloquence roused the people of New York.

Look at New Orleans, yielding to the fleet of the courageous Farragut.

Look at Charleston burning under the fire of skill—volve around their great luminary. Jeff. Davis, or

he heard the clapping of hands when his ardent eloquence roused the people of New York.

Look at New Orleans, yielding to the fleet of the courageous Farragut.

Look at Charleston burning under the fire of skill-rial Gillmore. See the invincible Grant, whose army, like a huge serpent, winds round the fortress of Vicksburg, and takes captive forty thousand slave-holders, breaking the chains of the Mississippi; and the people of amangination.

They never reason or reflect. They take the law and the gospel from their superiors in education and craft, and have done so so long that to-day they are applied to the fire of skill-rial from their superiors in education and craft, and have done so so long that to-day they are applied to the fire of skill-rial from their superiors in education and craft, and have done so so long that to-day they are splanets, lesser stars and meteors, who either respectively applied to the fire of skill-rial from their superiors in education and craft, and have done so so long that to-day they are splanets, lesser stars and meteors, who either respectively applied to the fire of skill-rial from their superiors in education and craft, and have done so so long that to-day they are splanets, lesser stars and meteors, who either respectively applied to the fire of skill-rial from their superiors in education and the gospel from their superiors and the gospel As to slavery. Jefferson Davis, when he wrote in his insolent Constitution the right to slavery, wrote its last page—wrote its epitaph. Slavery was an iniquity, suffered because of the reluctance of the including suffered because of the reluctance of the reluctance of the including suffered because of the reluctance of the reluctance of the reluctance of the reluctance of the rel ago. The Southern people are generally very ig-norant, and the veriest slaves of official masters of

RETURNING REASON.

In the House of Lords on the 29th ult., in reply to an attack by Lord Derby, Earl Russell defended the course of the Ministry with respect to the rams built by the Messrs. Laird, taking ground which will be observed with great satisfaction in this country.

Earl Russell was especially explicit in speaking of
the conduct of the Lairds. He said:—

"The Messrs. Laird, whatever may be their poli-"The Messrs. Laird, whatever may be their politics—a point with which I have nothing to do—have no right to go to war with any power in friendly relations with Her Majesty. (Cries of 'Oh?' and cheers.) The power of going to war is one of the prerogatives of the crown, and it is not a privilege of the Messrs. Laird, however repectable they may be as shipbuilders. Yet I have no hesitation in saying that the Messrs. Laird had it in their power to commit this country in hostilities with the United ing that the Messrs. Laird had be such that the United commit this country in hostilities with the United States of America, and it was nothing but the vigit States of America, and it was nothing but the noble Earl de lance of the government—what the noble Earl de-scribes as their over-vigilance—which prevented arguing this question, I must state many things which the noble Earl, in his long and able speech, has enexistence of the Foreign Enlistment Act.'

Defending the conduct of the English Ministry at ome length, Earl Russell remarked —

"The only thing with which I should be disposed to reproach myself in the present case is the degree of the credulity with which I received the assurances that were made, that the iron-clads were not intended for the Confederate States. The Collector tended for the Confederate States. The Collector of Customs at Liverpool, Mr. Edwards, said he believed it never was intended to use them for that purpose. The law officers, on his authority, took the same view. I was at first disposed to share that opinion, but evidence was poured in on me which there was no resisting, and I am convinced that the vessels were originally built for the Confederate States.

The concluding portion of his speech is as follows, and will be read with great interest, since it is the nearest approach to an expression of sympathetic interest in the result of the present war, which the Earl has permitted to escape his lips:—

" Having explained what was the course we took "Having explained what was the course we took, let me again say that I think we are bound to maintain our neutrality in the contest between the two parties on the continent of North America. Great issues are there under trial, and no issue greater than the question of what will become of those four millions of the negro race which have hitherto been retained as slaves in the United States. For my art, I have never been able to feel much sympath with either of the contending republics of United and Confederate States. I saw that of I saw that on the one side there was a declaration in favor of the per petuity of slavery, and on the other there seemed t no measures taken even to undo that unholy com pact contained in the Constitution of the United States, by which a slave coming into a free State, however much he may have suffered in endeavoring to reach that free State, is liable to be again restored this contest in North America, with whatever calar ties it may be fraught, whatever slaughter may be committed, and whatever industries interrupted, that Providence will decree that some atonement for all the misery shall be made to mankind, and that the issue will be one which will place those four million of the black race in a condition of freedom—ir condition which may hereafter lead to their perity by the proper employment of that liberty which the United States have proclaimed as the most sacred principle of their Constitution. It is evident that it must be left to the contending powers to work out this great problem, and I, for my part, should think it a great misfortune if this country should be obliged by the property of the country should be obliged by the property of the country should be obliged by the property of the country should be think it a great mistortune if this country should be obliged by any paramount considerations to take a part in the present contest. It may be that the result of this contest, the beginning of which we all regret—it may be that the end of this contest may see that sin, that crime, that detestable state of slavery forever abolished from among civilized nations.' (Hear, hear.)

PAYING LOYAL MEN FOR THEIR SLAVES.

We are not the advocate of paying loyal men for their slaves, beyond the bounty of \$300 offered by the Government, when the negroes are enlisted in the service. It is said that it is hard for a loyal man ners with mottoes from the dead and foreign languages; but the reason of their doing so, no Yankee, perhaps, has ever yet guessed. It is because,
to their ignorant and deluded followers, there is
something awfully imposing in a dead language saying or inscription. Should they see or hear the
same sentiment in English, they would scarcely notice it. But having seen it in Latin, they will not
set until they find some one who can interest. laboring man—but who can reckon them up and pay them all? The publication of our paper was sus-pended when we were doing a prosperous business, and we were sent out of the State by rebels. Who and we were sent out of the State by recess. Who is pay us for losses? We don't expect the Federal Government to pay us, although we are as much entitled to pay as the loyal man who has lost to an extent in slave property. In God's government the innocent suffer with the guilty. Why should we expect man's government to be more perfect tha

But why this hue and cry for the payment of sides."

There can be no doubt that the rebel leaders have succeeded by artifice and chicanery such as this in convincing many an unsophisticated youth that it is sweet and glorious to die for the Confederacy, and that they are fighting for their altars and their firesides; and many thousand more must be led to the slaughter before the terrible delusion is dispelled from the Southern mind.

Had their descration of the monument ended Had their desecration of the monument ended to remunerate a class who were active in bringing

He had barely secured the flag-staff, when his foot slipped, and he fell headlong to the stone base below, fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fracturing his skull, and dying in a few motors fractured his skull his sku An impulsive Irishmen, who had been forced into the militia then drawn up in the square, seeing the man fall, thoughtlessly shouted, "Be jabers, Washington gave him the shilalah—he will have nothing but war has brought upon the country? Must all other men, no matter how loyal and true, be stripped with-out remedy of their property and homes, be reduced from affluence to poverty, and the owners of slaves alone expect to be made whole, and saved from every

pikes, all our internal improvements and public tutions—amounted to eighteen millions of do We propose to repudiate all the debts in the State was in rebellion, but we are We propose to reputate all the debts incurred white the State was in rebellion, but we are not for reputationing the honest debt of eighteen millions, legislating the honest debt incurred by rebelling mately incurred. The debt incurred by rebelling hatery incurred. Ane deor incurred by re-lation, and rebel issues of bank paper, toge-the stealing of the school fund, bank ca-other effects of the people, by the traother effects of the people, by the traitors we usurped the government of the State, must be repudiated, and the latter restored, as far as may be seizing the property of the guilty legislator bank officers, and guardians, and appropriating it.

HORRORS OF THE RICHMOND PRIBOR

WASHINGTON, Mar & The testimony of our relieved prisoners at Anago-olis, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, goes to show that it is the practice of the relat authorities to subject our soldiers and officen who fall into their hands to physical and meatal softing

impossible to describe.

Many of those released from Richmond Press now the appearance of living skeletons, but nor than skin and bone, some mammed for life, and san frozen by lying without tent or covering, on the large of the life, and san ground of Belle Isle. The general practice is also be the robbing of prices are the life. ground of Belle Isle. The general practice is show to be the robbing of prisoners as soon as take, of all money, valuables and good clothing. The faul allowed was totally insufficient to preserve the health of a child. It consisted usually of two piece of bread made of corn and cob meal badly of bread made of corn and cob meal badly coaled with about two ounces of meat unfit to all cases are casionally a few black, worm-caten beans. They were obliged to sell clothing received from bane to buy food to sustain life. Those in the hospitals were liftle better fed. Worn and neglected woman mained for days undressed. One witness, when asked if he was hungry, replied: "Hungry? toul eat anything in the world that came before at They were submitted to unmerciful and murdeous treatment from those in charge over them. Dey were shot and killed for violating rules of which they had no knowledge!

had no knowledge!
When they arrived at Washington, their cloths
were so filled with vermin that they had to be dewere so filled with vermin that they had to be do-stroyed, and repeated washings failed to relieve that hands and bodies of the pests. They are now dring daily, and the physician in charge entertained to doubt that their emaciation and death are clearly caused by the brutal treatment received while prioners of war.

The testimony shows that the treatment received at Columbia and Dalton was far more bumane that Richmond.

The committee cannot resist the conclusion, that nese inhuman practices are the result of a determination nation on the part of the rebel authorities to our soldiers, by privations and exposure, to such condition that they never will be able to reader of fective service in the field. It is the result, like the massacre of Fort Pillow, of a predetermined policy They deem it evident that the They deem it evident that the rebel newspapershit ments, claiming for the prisoners the same treatner as their own soldiers, are glaring and unbloshin falsehoods, and say no one can for a moment be decived by such statements who will reflect that or soldiers, who when taken prisoners were some healthy men, in the prime and vigor of life, yet the have died by hundreds under the treatment they have clied by hundreds under the treatment they have died by hundreds under the treatment they have nave died by numbered under the treatment her am received, although required to perform no dutie of camp or march, while the rebel soldiers are able as make long and rapid marches, and to offer subbra-resistance in the field. They refer with pride and tisfaction to the uncomplaining fortitude and mi iminished patriotism exhibited by our brave ne

under all their privations, even in the hour of death
The chaplain says: "There is another thing would wish to state. All the men, without any cr ecption, among the thousands that have come to the hospital, have never in a single instance expressed a regret, not withstanding the privations and suffering they have endured, that they entered their country service. They have been most loval, devoted, as earnest. They said all they hoped was just to liv is a glorious record in the relation, in the devotion our men to their country. I do not think that their

WHY DISCUSTINGS

The Louisville Journal speaks of what it calls "a very disgusting thing," namely, a placard said to have been recently issued by an officer recruiting

negro troops in Kentucky. The Journal describe "On the back of it are these words: 'All slaves we On the back of it are these worst. Answers Answers answers the united States, January 1, 1862. Come, then, able bodied colored men, to the nearest United States camp, and fight for the stars and stripes. On the other side was an engraving of a white officer in epatient, pointing a sword toward the sky with his right hand. and grasping with his left the staff of the American lag, inscribed ' Freedom to the slave,' a nigger school-house schoolmaster is reading a newspaper, a big niger is coat and cap of indigo-blue, striking chains from the limbs of male and female slaves, and a nigger regiment rushing after a leader, whose color is designed y unor running after a leader, whose color is designed union inguishable, under the flag marked 'United State regiment colored troops.' The placard bears sonane. This is the only scrap of evidence that the remiting officer who got it up is not, whilst seeming to contain the colored troops.

The Journal ought to have explained why thin placard is "disgusting." To call upon able-boiled men to fight for the stars and stripes is certainly sid disgusting, except, perhaps, to the rebels at fishmond. Nor can we see anything disgusting the promise held out by the placard, of schools in which children shall be taught to read, or of a man "str ing chains from the limbs of male and female slave or of a regiment rushing to defend the flag Union. That an officer who holds out such in Union. That an officer who holds out such house to persons who enter the Union armies "centre shame," is what we cannot comprehend. We think on the contrary, that his appeal does hone alike to him and to the people who can be tempted to union go hardship and face death by the mere promier diliberty for themselves and schools for their children. Unless liberty is shameful, and education a digrata, those who endeavor to spread both ought to be half in hone's but their country men. N. Y. Ere. Pat.

in honor by their countrymen.-N. Y. Eve. Post. THE QUALITIES OF THE NEGROES FOR SOL-DIERS.

In a recent edition of the Federalist, edited In a recent edition of the Federalist, energy John C. Hamilton, the son of the author, and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city, and find in his historical notice of the authors of the Federalist, that the subject of employing colored troops, as early as the days of the American Revolution (without the aid of any societies then for ensuring the control of the American Revolution and the abolition of slavery,) was entertained with the nose for the control of slavery. (without the aid of any societies), was entertaint tion and the abolition of slavery.) was entertaint with the most favorable impressions, concarred in General Washington as expedient, and recommend by Congress, then sitting, to South Carolina and Georgia, for the raising of three thousand able-body Georgia, for the raising of three thousand able-body negroes, so warm as our forefathers were then with the great theme of Civil Liberty and the National Rights of mankind.
"I am convinced," says Hamilton, "that the whole it cannot be and that it cannot be

human race is entitled to it, and that it cannot be wrenched from them without the blackest and and the garacated guilt. Civil liberty is only natural liberty modified and secured by the sanctions of civil civity. The negroes will make very excellent soldiers."

"The contempt," he writes to the President of Congress, "we have been taught to entertain in the congress of t "An essential part of the plan is to give the ed neither in reason nor experience.

"This will secure fidelity, animate their course, and, I believe, will have a good influence upon their who remain, by opening a door to their emancipa-tion.

"This circumstance, I confess, has no small weigh in inducing me to wish the success of the pro-for the dictates of humanity and true policy equinterest me in favor of this unfortunate class

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that any of the fai oring still to be fai letters here; but that we have come istration has never one of our princip for the accomplish Fort Sumter was tion in the Anti-St Army was now th " stand still and se the sentiment enjo tation, even of a sponse to that se anto the children Stand still, and

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east, of the Gove I did not wish to seems to me we mea in Congress, self, instead of to give fresh utte testimony. It sees and to all that return to our form again heard, and a Charles Summer—Abliel, "faithful such at least as he that baye not ye Baal.

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